The New-York Times.

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SAVANNAH OURS.

Sherman's Christmas Present.

Official Dispatches from Generals Sherman and Foster.

WHAT SHERMAN FOUND.

150 Cannon, 200 Cars and Locomotives, 3 Steamers, 800 Prisoners, and 30,000 Bales of Cotton.

Twenty Thousand People in the City Quiet and Well Disposed.

ESCAPE OF HARDEE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Iron Clads Blown Up and the Navy-Yard Burned.

AN ALMOST BLOODLESS VICTORY.

News from the Wilmington Expedition.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—8 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

A dispatch has been received this evening by the President from Gen. Sherman. It is dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d inst., and announces his occupation of the city of Savannah and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, plenty of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. No other particulars are given.

An official dispatch from Gen. Foster to Gen. Grant, dated on the 22d instant, at 7 P. M., states that the city of Savannah was occupied by Gen. Sherman on the morning of the 21st, and that on the preceding afternoon and night, Hardee escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, blowing up the iron-clads and the Navy-yard. He enumerates as captured 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 13 locomotives, in good order, 190 cars, a large lot of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton. No mention is made of the present position of Hardee's force, which had been estimated at about 15,000.

The dispatches of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Foster are as follows:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.

To His Excellency, President Lincoln:

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

STEAMER GOLDEN GATE, }
SAVANNAH RIVER, 7 P.M., Thursday, Dec. 22. }

To Lieutenant-General Grant and Major-General H. W. Halleck:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's headquarters in Savannah.

I send Major Gray of my staff as bearer of dispatches from General Sherman to you, and also a message to the President.

The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. Gen. Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, on the morning of the 20th, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron-clads were blown up, and the Navy-yard was burned. All the rest of the city is intact, and contains twenty thousand citizens, quiet and well-disposed.

The captures includes eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition and materials of war, three steamers and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton safely stowed in warehouses.

All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to-day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangements are made to clear the channel of all obstructions. Yours, &c.,

(Signed.) J. G. FOSTER, Major-General.

The Richmond papers of yesterday state that on the 23d twenty-six vessels of the Wilmington expedition had reappeared.

The dispatch of Gen. Bragg, as published in the Richmond papers, is as follows:

"WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23.

Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet reappeared this morning. There has been no change since last dispatch."

This is the latest intelligence received from that expedition. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Richmond Rumors About Savannah—Reported Attack on Fort Fisher and Surrender of that Stronghold—Great Popular Depression in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 25.

The Associated Press letter from Fortress Monroe, dated 5 P. M on the 24th inst., says:

"The mail steamer *Thomas Collyer* has just arrived.

A telegraph operator, named "Baker," belonging to one of the chief offices in Richmond, escaped night before last, and having succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the rebel pickets, made his way successfully into our lines yesterday afternoon.

He was subjected to a severe examination by Gen. Grant, and stated that intelligence of the fall of Savannah, and the capture of the entire forces, 13,000 in number, commanded by Gen. Hardee, had reached Richmond a few hours before he made his escape.

There was a report prevailing at the same time that Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Wilmington, had also fallen through a combined attack by Gen. Butler's and Admiral Porter's forces, but this could not be traced to any reliable source.

The spirits of the citizens of Richmond he describes as in a very much depressed state, and it was with difficulty that the authorities could exercise any influence whatever over the press and citizens, such were the frantic manifestations of contempt for the action of the rebel Government.

Gen. Griffin is a passenger in the *Thomas Collyer*, and places the utmost confidence in the statement of this operator, and is of the opinion that the report of the capture of Fort Fisher is true, the extensive preparation made by Gen. Butler on the sailing of the expedition, warranting this early surrender."

Savannah and its Defences.

Savannah, the largest and most important city in Georgia, is situated on the right bank of the Savannah River, eighteen miles from its mouth, and ninety miles southwest of Charleston. The city is built upon a sandy plain, about forty feet above the river, with one narrow street below the steep bluff. The whole city is regularly laid out with broad streets, closely shaded by rows of Pride of India trees. The most noticeable public edifices are the City Exchange, Court-house, State Arsenal, Artillery Armory, Theatre, Custom-house, hospitals and asylums. The Custom-house is 110 feet long and 52 feet wide. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost $173-400. There are fourteen Protestant and two or three Catholic churches in Savannah, a Jewish synagogue and a public library, which contains between six and seven thousand volumes. A monument to the memory of Gen. Greene stands in Johnson square, and one to the memory of Pulaski, on the spot where he fell in the attack on the city in 1779.

The City of Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity before the initiation of the rebel conspiracy, but which have been chiefly used for military purposes by the Southern leaders since the commencement of the rebellion. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary, converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles. Savannah possessed, before the war, a population of some less than 20,000 souls, and was one of the wealthiest of the Southern cities. It has an excellent harbor. Vessels requiring fourteen feet of water come up to the wharves of the city, and larger vessels ascend to Five Fathom Hole, five miles below. Much of the trade of Georgia before the war centred here, comprising cotton, rice, tobacco, lumber, &c. Many of the merchants were Northern men and Israelites, who carried on a lucrative business. Twenty steamboats, of a large size, and fifty steam towboats navigated the river. One line of steamers plied regularly, before the war, between Savannah and New-York.

SEABOARD DEFENCES.

The approaches to the city from the sea, by the river, were obstructed by chains, bars and torpedoes, besides water batteries and masked batteries in profusion. After the capture of Fort Pulaski, the rebels proceeded to erect new fortifications for the defence of Savannah, and to strengthen the batteries previously built. Fort Jackson, a ruinous old work a few miles below the city, was enlarged and mounted with heavy guns. It is located in a swamp, and the situation is so insalubrious that whites cannot occupy it during the hot months. The place becomes sickly in June, and by mid-August the atmosphere at night is very deadly. After the first frost of Autumn there is little danger from malarial diseases till the next Summer. Fort Jackson commanded the channel of the stream, which was also obstructed at this point by heavy timbers, cable chains, torpedoes and piles. A small opening was left for the passage of river boats. Batteries were also built below Savannah to guard all the water approaches to the city, under the superintendence of Beauregard.

A gentleman who recently passed through Savannah as a prisoner of war, gives the subjoined interesting description of these fortifications:

> Our trip down the Savannah on truce-boats to our fleet showed us the rebel fortifications at Fort Jackson. The river at that point is lined with huge siege guns; from the boat I counted thirty-six. They command the channel. The river is blockaded with heavy timbers laid up in the shape of a log-house, the interior of which is filled with stone and brick; and these obstructions are all fastened to one another with heavy cable-chain, leaving only one passage, wide enough for one boat. Just above this entrance lie two iron-clads, pretty well manned. Above these, at intervals, are torpedoes; their situation is known by the sharp-pointed projection of a log about six inches from the surface. At one place, in particular, there are four of these logs side by side; these all point down the river. There was not a man to be seen at or near the fortifications. The guns seem to be mounted right on the bank, and then earthworks thrown up for the protection of the men. The magazines are built on the surface, and then dirt enough thrown up to cover them. At first sight, they would seem to be the spot to look for the guns; but the guns are ten feet below these earthworks. Off from the river, half a mile or more before you reach Fort Jackson, is an extensive fort. Whether this is considered as a part of Fort Jackson, I could not ascertain. It has been built for some time, for the weeds and sea-grass have grown so high that, unless one was looking for a fortification, he would not notice it. I should judge that this fort covers several acres; but where the black war-dogs look over its earthworks, the grass and weeds are cut down.

LAND SIDE DEFENCES.

Not apprehending an attack from the rear, no precautions were taken till very recently, when the city was plentifully supplied with engineers and troops, to erect defences in that quarter. Indeed, nothing but an expedition like Sherman's could approach from the northwest. The strip of hard upland upon which Savannah is located, lies between the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, both of which are bordered by extensive marshes. If a force was landed south of the Ogeechee, it could not cross that stream in face of an opposing army. The natural bulwarks on the notrh are equally impassible. The bluffs facing toward the sea were said to be elaborately fortified, leaving but one vulnerable point. Whatever the defences may have been, Gen. Sherman has made short work of them.

The Mutiny of the Ship Mercury.

This ship which put back in consequence of a mutiny among the crew, and serious stabbing of Capt. Stetson, is still anchored at Quarantine. The Pilot, Mr. Fredk. Nelson, wishes to publicly thank the officers and crew of the revenue cutter *Crawford* the guard ship stationed near the narrows, for the prompt and efficient measures taken to releive him, while in distress, the crew of the ship having openly mutinied, disabling the commander, and compelling the ship to return, being in fear of further revolt, and it being night, made signals in the narrows for assistance, which was immediately replied to by the cutter, when we were directly boarded by a boat from her, and the mutineers taken in charge, thus releiving Mr. Nelson from a very unpleasant situation.

FROM CITY POINT.

The Quiet Along the Lines—Executions for Desertions—Tricks of Bounty-Jumpers—Detection of a Female Rebel Scout—Dr. Mitchell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., December, 1864.

The same extraordinary quiet still exists along our whole lines that did at the date of my last letter. Pickets have ceased to fire at each other during these bitter cold nights, and the rebels no longer shell even their old favorite mark, the Dutch Gap Canal. Perhaps that captured order of Breckinridge, relative to the saving of ammunition, may have something to do with the forbearance on the rebel side. As far as we are concerned, it simply means that Gen. Grant has other fishes to fry just now besides Richmond. The latter is all snug enough in the pot already, only waiting the hour when our grand *maitre de cuisine* is ready to serve it up for us in style.

Three more deserters are to forfeit their lives today at Patrick's Station, at our left, and others, it is said, are to follow. The fact is that this crime was reaching to such a pitch that Lieut.-Gen. Grant has determined to put a stop to it. Let it not be supposed that it is our *soldiers* who are deserters. The fellows who are found guilty of going over to the enemy never were soldiers, in the true acceptation of the term. They are mere mercenary *speculators*—"bounty-jumpers," as they are called—who entered the army for nothing but the bounty, desert immediately to the enemy, enlist as rebel soldiers, desert from them to come into our lines, take the oath of allegiance as reformed rebels, and get sent North by good Uncle Sam, only to steal a fresh bounty and go over the same clever trick again—many of them having done it as often as a dozen times before detection. These executions, however they may inspire dread in malefactors, find not one particle of commisseration among true soldiers. As I heard one old, weather-beaten veteran say to some of his comrades: "I would as soon see a bounty-jumper hung as a dog." They are not looked upon at all as comrades, and have no affiliation whatever with the army.

But there is a step to go beyond even the bounty-jumper, and that is to hold to account the *substitute brokers*, who, in reality, manufacture this disgrace upon our arms. The best way I have yet heard of reaching the case of these fellows—some of whom boast of "putting through" the same jumper three or four times—is to make the broker responsible for his man. In other words, when a substitute deserts, not only to hang the latter, but make the broker *take his place in the ranks*. This would soon cut down the number of gamblers who have gone into the infamous trade of manufacturing bogus soldiers, and put an end to this disgrace to our army, just as surely as a fire must go out without fuel.

I lost quite an interesting event yesterday, by being absent from the Point, in the detention of a rebel scout. An individual, wearing the eagle of one of our Colonels, was very anxious to get on board the mail-boat for Washington, and when challenged, in the usual manner, for a pass, became quite haughty at the insult offered him. There was something in the person's form, or voice, or hair, or airs—of which there was a considerable quantity, to compensate for the absence of hair necessary for a masculine disguise—to create suspicion, and the gallant Colonel, being taken before the authorities, turned out to be a *woman*.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, the head and, I believe, originator, of that noble institution, the Sanitary Commission, is here just now on a visit of inspection. It is to be hoped that the Doctor will find everything to his satisfaction; for certainly in no part of the States that I have visited have I found the institution working with more admirable order and efficiency than here, under the direction of Dr. Alex. McDonald, aided by such earnest co-workers as Dr. Swalm, Mr. Fay, and others.

I join in the regret which will be universally felt throughout the whole Cavalry Corps, at a change which occurred yesterday, at the Cavalry Corps Hospital. Dr. S. B. Wylie Mitchell, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who has so long and effectively directed this hospital, was yesterday relieved from duty, for the purpose of being mustered out of service, his term having expired. His successor is Dr. J. Sykes Ely, United States Volunteers. I happened to be at the hospital at the time when the sudden announcement first became known among the men, and I saw brave fellows melted almost to tears, at the thought of losing their old and favorite commander. I mean nothing whatever derogatory to the successor of Dr. Mitchell, of whom I know nothing beyond a mere formal introduction, when I say that he must combine many very rare qualifications, to prove himself as energetic, efficient and beloved an officer as Dr. Mitchell has ever been at the Cavalry Corps Hospital, during his connection with it, which means ever since its formation and throughout its whole existence.

The weather continues intensely cold, but dry, bracing and healthy. J. R. HAMILTON.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Gen. Lyons at Work—Our Forces Close upon his Rear—Steamboat Captured by Guerrillas, and Subsequently Released.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Dec. 24.

Gen. Lyons' rebel forces, estimated at from two thousand to three thousand cavalry and six pieces of artillery, struck the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Elizabethtown, and destroyed a few unimportant spans over Bacon Creek, a small stream. They then turned northward, and are now threatening the important trestle-works and Muldraugh's Hill. Lagrange's brigade, of McCook's division, is close upon Lyons' rear, and our military authorities are prepared to give Lyons a warm reception.

Yesterday evening, the steamer *Morning Star*, Capt. Ballard, bound upward from Evansville to Louisville, put in at Lewisport, where she was boarded by fifty guerrillas, under Capt. Davidson. They robbed the passengers of about $3,000, in the aggregate, and fired shots while on the boat at persons in the cabin, injuring no one, but subsequently killed two discharged soldiers on the deck. They then compelled Capt. Ballard to transport them to Cloversport, where they released the boat.

Gen. Preston's Family.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

The wife, son and daughter of the rebel Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, came as passengers in the *Africa*. Orders from the War Department refused them permission to land, and also declined their request to leave by rail for Canada. They, therefore, remain on the steamer, to be carried back whence they came.

Marine Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 25.

The British schooner *Isabel*, from Curacoa for Boston, with salt, sunk Thursday night off Fenwick Island.

Sailing of the Hibernia.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Hibernian* sailed at 9:30 last evening for Londonderry and Liverpool.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Peruvian at Cape Race- The Mails by the Canada.

News to the 16th of December.

The English Rebel Press Whining for Peace.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's Memory--Sharp Criticisms.

Alleged Recruiting for the United States in England.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool for Portland, passed Cape Race on Saturday, and we published yesterday a brief telegraphic summary of her news. We have a fuller report this morning. The *Peruvian's* dates, via Londonderry, are to the 16th. The mails by the *Canada*, with dates to the 11th, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 15th inst.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived off Crookhaven early on the morning of the 15th inst.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Public Opinion on the Presidential Election—The Tone of the French Press—The late Mr. Dayton—Benjamin's Circulars—Tom Thumb in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 9, 1864.

All parties in this country, as well friends as enemies, continue to express astonishment at the extraordinary result of the late Presidential election in the United States. There is a certain advantage in judging the question from distant and neutral ground, because the observer is free from all local influences; and judgments thus expressed are to us instructive as well as interesting. Here is an extract from an article in the *Journal des Débats*, signed by M. Prevost-Paradol, one of the ablest writers in France:

"There are few events in contemporaneous history," says this writer, "which have the same importance, and which will leave as profound a trace as this reëlection of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. As we said a month ago, it is the first time where a people who were in possession of universal suffrage, were called upon to pronounce directly and sovereignly for or against the continuation of a painful war. No nations of the old world had yet been subjected to such a trial, no Government had yet been reduced to trying it. It was therefore to be seen whether the American people, after four years of cruel suffering, were willing to lay down their arms, or whether they would engage themselves freely to fight four years longer to prevent the dissolution of their country. And this word country, when thus applied to an immense republic united only by a federal tie, and not a century old, cannot exercise over the heart of the multitudes as strong a power as over those nations, which have lived for a succession of centuries on a compact territory and under a centralized Government. Moreover, as if to render the result of the election more doubtful, and as if to confuse the minds of the voters, the question was not clearly defined between the party willing to consent to disunion and the party in favor of pursuing the war at all cost. Gen. McClellan, although surrounded by Secessionists, declared himself as much of a Unionist as Mr. Lincoln, and it required a certain degree of discernment to comprehend the fatal influence which the election of this equivocal candidate would have on the future of the Republic. In electing Mr. Lincoln by an overwhelming majority, the American people have given to the world a remarkable, but not unexpected, proof of their intelligence and patriotism. They have demonstrated in the first place that the federative form of Government had not prevented the national sentiment from developing rapidly in the United States, and to throw roots deep enough to be able to withstand the rudest trials. They have demonstrated in the next place that they knew how to choose with discernment the executors of their wishes, and how not to allow themselves to be deceived by appearances. They have in fine, pronounced in a solemn manner on the bottom of the question in debate, declaring on the one hand to the entire world that the Union should not perish, and on the other announcing to the South that sooner or later it must submit or die. Such is the sense of the election of the 8th of November, accomplished, in spite of a thousand sinister predictions, in the midst of universal order, with less of tumult over this immense Territory, as Mr. Cobden has well said, than is seen ordinarily at the elections of Calne or of Kidderminster. * * * It was natural that the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln should be disagreeable to the journals which support the rebellion in France and England. What news would have been more welcome and more celebrated than that of a final adieu pronounced by the American people themselves to their grandeur? In refusing to commit this act of suicide, the people of the United States, have given a new grief to the secession press of France and England. One English journal says that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln is the end of American liberty and the installation of a military dictature—an appreciation about as just as if it had been said that the continuation in power of Mr. Pitt, during the war with France, was the end of English liberty and the installation of a dictature. Another journal sees in this supreme decision of the American people a sign of their disordinate love of war, and catechizes them for it with the most touching humanity—a singularly placed criticism coming from a people who have made the most terrible war of modern times for the possession of the rock of Malta, and which was ready a few years ago, not without a show of right, to pour out a sea of blood rather than renounce her hold on India. In fine, from the middle of this same Europe which has seen more than once Poland and Hungary reduced by fire and sword, from France, where we have seen ourselves seventy years ago, Lyons, Toulon and the Vendee brought back to the sentiment of national unity by means we need not here recall; people permit themselves to send proud lessons of moderation and humanity in the practice of civil war to the Government of the United States! And yet this Government, surrounded even in its capital by declared partisans of the revolt, has not sent a single one of these to the scaffold, but, on the contrary, has allowed them to convene in public meetings in a greater number than twenty—(the French limit)—to aid by speeches, by the press and by the ballot for the interests of the enemy. Whatever may be the issue of this terrible civil war, posterity will be just one day toward those who have undertaken to carry it through and to smother it without detriment to the personal surety of citizens, and with the least possible dimuntion of a liberty until now without example in the world. And, if any people in Europe have a right to deny the grandeur of such a spectacle, or to wish that this noble effort should fail, it is certainly not the people of France, irrevocably devoted as they are to democracy and interested more than any other people, perhaps, in seeing how a democracy may triumph over the most formidable perils. "I believe," said Mr. Cobden lately at Rochdale, "that it is better for us to have a hereditary monarch than to elect a President every four years; but when I hear a people say: I wish to govern myself by liberty and reason; I do not wish either an official church, or a distinction in birth or in rank, or anything which opposes itself to the elevation of merit, marked out by the popular elections—when a people holds this kind of language, I believe that their programme is founded upon an elevated conception of human nature. It may be too great an ambition, a too high or a premature hope, so noble a programme may fail; but do not demand of me to wish that it should fail, and, if it fails, do not demand of me to rejoice over it, for such a sentiment will never enter into my breast." We do not always accord with Mr. Cobden, but he has spoken for us when he pronounced these noble words, for us and for all those who, in order not to despair of the future of modern societies have need of cherishing some hope in the future of democracy."

This much for the *Journal des Débats*, the organ of the Orleanist Monarchy. Let us turn to the great republican organ, the *Siècle*. M. Leon Plee writes in this paper:

"The United have just given a striking lesson to the nations which march on without object, balancing from one government to another, putting aside and taking up again the same men, and always ready, in order to get out of a crisis, to knock over and trample under foot the idol of yesterday. In the midst of a war, in the midst of great national sacrifices, they have reëlected the man who has taken upon himself the greatest responsibility in the great struggle for American unity. Vainly were the American people told, with every sort of menace, that with President Lincoln the war would be eternized; that they would lose their commerce; that the public and private fortunes of the country would be swallowed up. Still, they persevered. With a full knowledge of what they were doing, they maintained in power the man of iron who only makes use of his power for the interests of liberty. Here we see the Americans who were accused, when the republic was prosperous, of adoring nothing but the god Dollar. It is now seen that they put before all things else the glory of their country, its prestige and its future. They do not desire to see their republic divided; they wish to guard the sacred tie of the Union they have created; they know that by a division will enter decadence, and probably the enemy. The reëlection of Mr. Lincoln attests, on the part of the American people, not only a firm purpose to vanquish or to die for unity; it responds to the numerous accusations against the origin of the war, against the justice of the cause sustained by the States of the North. Such a wild, headstrong people would never have reëlected the magistrate who represents at this time war and force, if they had not wished to cover up his acts with the most complete approbation. The enemies of the great Republic are trying to diminish the importance of this triumph; they affect to call Mr. Lincoln the President of the Federal States, and to no longer recognize in him a successor of Washington. But this is one of those subtleties to which the future will fully respond. Civil wars, however rude they may be, have the privilege of not changing nationalities. We have had in France terrible wars between the North and the South, between the Catholics and the Protestants, between the Vendée and the Republic; we have had terrible combats, even at the gates, and in the streets of the capital. After these misfortunes the different populations of France have none the less become reconciled. It has seemed that, far from the national sentiment being diminished, it has gained new force by these struggles. And it will be the same in the United States. These enemies so fierce to-day will extend to each other the hand to-morrow, and after having learned to respect each other will only be the more intimate. It is the natural course of things between children of the same nation. What in effect do they gain by being disunited? United they are an immense force; they have an incomparable *prestige*; disunited, forming two rival Republics, they are but the powerless fragments of a broken star. The wrath of the South still manifests itself with great violence; it is going to be more violent still in response to the election of Mr. Lincoln. But this will be the last effort of the party of disunion. For the last two years the North has been enfeebled by the approach of the election, by jealousies and by menaces. It was predicted that the election could only take place in the midst of anarchy and blood. The event has responded. Everything has passed with order, with calm, and the greatest *sang froid*. The government of the President is strengthened. It has now before it a new period of force, of union and of firmness. At home, as well as abroad, the agents of the State are reassured and gather a renewed confidence. The armies, sure of being sustained, provisioned, fortified, are going to march on the enemy. The Generals, certain of not having to render an account to a new President of their military operations, are going to follow with more fixity and energy the plans agreed upon in common. When people look on the operations of this war; when they find them so slow, they forget too much what was the preceding condition of the armies and their officers. At the hottest moment of combat, they were talked to about a peace President. Such a proceeding was enough to paralyze the bravest soldier in the world. But there will be no more of that now. The President who has maintained order and liberty, the man who is trying to transmit intact to posterity the national unity, who assumes on himself the great responsibility of guiding the Republic in this moment of danger, is re-elected. There is no longer the shadow of a doubt on the intentions of those who have maintained him in power. The English, who are so anxious to see the Union broken into fragments, have not been deceived as to the meaning of the result. The funds at the Exchange fell. The sign is a good one for America. The English brokers are depressed when good news arrives from their rivals. The statesmen of the South have not been deceived either as to the nature of this vote. We now see them trying to turn this question of slavery, and to gain over to their cause the good opinions of the world, by talking of progressive abolition. This is, perhaps, the greatest lesson which has grown out of this contest. At the end of antiquity it was also necessary to shed oceans of blood in order to drown the detestable institution.

It is in the way of being drowned also in the American struggle. Having rejected from its bosom this hideous malady, the grand Republic, rejuvenated, may boldly face the scrutinizing regard of philosophy. It was not so formerly; when we spoke of the republicanism of America, we were met with the objection: "Fine Republicans, who hold men in slavery!" They will now no longer be able to make this objection. The reëlection of Mr. Lincoln is a pledge of abolition everywhere and in all things.

The *Opinion Nationale*, which I have previously quoted, and the *Temps*, speak much in the same tone as the *Siècle*. The *Presse*, which is also a liberal paper, is, since the return of M. de Girardin to the paper, devoted to interior reforms, and but little value can be attached to its opinions on foreign questions. The ministerial papers continue in the moderated tone which has been, lately, perceptible, but without admitting the change, and, of course, without offering any explanation of it. Something has certainly taken place, however, to operate such a marvellous and sudden change in the quality and quantity of their abuse of the Union cause.

Other eulogies than those noticed in my last letter have been published in the papers on the character and merits of the late American Minister at Paris. The *Siècle* has published an especially flattering notice of the deceased. It is indeed rare to see regrets so universally manifested, and to see eulogies so lavishly bestowed. It has been a source of lasting gratification to the friends of the deceased, and may, in some measure, help to dry up the tears of those to whom he was dearest, to his immediate family and relatives. I did not mention in my notice of the funeral that after Mr. John Bigelow, Prof. Laboulaye, of the College of France, pronounced a eulogy of the deceased in French.

A paper called *La Finance*, has just been sent me from Brussels—no doubt by mistake, seeing that it comes direct from the office of publication—which contains a circular from Mr. Benjamin, dated, "Department of State, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1864," and addressed to Mr. Dudley Mann, which circular is a long and labored exposition of *the bankrupt condition of the North*, and designed to stop the German people from buying Mr. Fessenden's paper. You will perhaps see this curious circular. It is worth re-publication.

Gen. Tom. Thumb and family are now receiving crowds of elegant and aristocratic visitors at the Hotel du Louvre in this city, who are only admitted, however, on cards of invitation. The party are invited to the Palace of Compiegne, where the lilliputian party will no doubt excite as much wonder as they have at their hotel. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

London Sensations—Scene at Oxford—Ghosts in Berkley Square—Suffrage Reform—The Church in Danger—The Florida—England's Prosperity—Position of Gen. Sherman.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1864.

When I sit down to write my accustomed weekly letter, I ask myself, "Is there anything in London, or England, or Europe, this week, which can be of interest in America?"—and I cannot always answer this question affirmatively. Our only news of interest is American; the only news we look for is of the war, and especially of the great sensational campaign of Gen. Sherman. Even our London sensations are all American—the Brothers Davenport, Miss Mazeppa Menkin, and my Lord Dundreary. The two latter come back to us from the Provinces after the Christmas holidays. Mazeppa Menkin goes to Paris, during the run of the pantomimes, and as to "the Mrs. Davenpodge," as they are called in "*All the Year Round*," they give four or five *séances* a week at the Hanover square rooms, with flying trips to castles in the country, and mansions in Belgravia.

A few nights ago they went to Oxford, and had a nice time with the under-graduates. There were a thousand or so present, and they made noise enough for ten thousand at least, and kept it up for two hours without a moment's intermission. At the close of the pantomime, they made a rush upon the stage, headed by two or three young Dukes and Earls, and pitched into the cabinet. The head constable was of as much use as a corn-stalk in a hurricane; but a proctor got upon the stage and began to take down their names, which had the effect of a fire-engine on a mob out doors.

The other night I was favored with an invitation to a family *séance* in Berkley-square. The time was 11 o'clock P. M. Eleven is pretty early for aristocratic London. It was an old mansion, with iron extinguishers at the front door, to put out the flambeaux, before gas. The hall was full of powdered and liveried footmen. A large wainscotted dining-room, with pictures by Rubens, Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke on the walls, was prepared for the *séance*. At the foot of the room were two rows of chairs for the servants, and there were seated butler, valets, footmen, housekeeper, ladies' maids, cook, chambermaids, all neatly dressed in their proper costumes. Then sailed in my lady, with the most aristocratic of aqualine noses. The servants all stood up to receive her in state. Followed Lady Sophia, and all the ladies and the gentlemen. I need not describe what followed—guitars and tambourines sailing about the room, and tapping people, not always gently, on their heads. I got a blow more like a crash than a tap—a vigorous boqueting from an errant tambourine, I believe. Mr. Fay's coat was taken off instantaneously, while his hands were tied behind him, and the knots sealed. A coat of one of the gentlemen was put on under the same apparently insuperable difficulties. "Very clever!" "Very wonderful!" But no attempt at explanation. It is the talk everywhere. In a political leader it is said that "Lord Clarence Paget, though placed in a cabinet and tied with ever so many yards of red tape, comes out like the Davenports." They fight over it on the Stock Exchange. I heard a dispute on rope-tying the other day. "You may tie me up, and I will get out in fifteen minutes," said one. "I'll bet a hundred guineas to one you don't," said another.

As to the more serious matters of high politics, reform, education and all that, there is not much that is new. The manufacturing districts are agitating for an extension of suffrage. Those who are in power will not give men votes which will turn them out. Mr. Buxton proposes to give all who can come up to a certain property standard one vote, and those who have more in proportion, so that Earl Derby, whose income is £200,000 a year, would outvote a larger number of £5 householders. They are all at sixes and sevens about it, and waiting to see how universal suffrage comes out of its great trial in America.

And I confess, frankly, that I see great difficulties in giving votes in England, to the landless millions, ignorant, besotted and brutal as they are to a great extent. There are single capitalists here who employ 30,000 men. There are landlords who have three times that number of tenants. Why trust with a vote, hundreds of thousands of men that no one would trust with a shilling? Or, how can you expect the ten thousand men who own nine-tenths of England, to match their political power on equal terms against ten thousand paupers, or ruffians, or thieves? They will never do it, and it is a wonder that they have done so much. They will take into the political copartnership just so many as they cannot safely keep out. Each measure of reform is a tub to the whale. Universal suffrage would abolish the peerage, abolish the national debt, abolish the Church and the monarchy, and, it is hard to say, what it might not abolish.

The Church is in danger in any case. It always has been, more or less, since established by act of Parliament. This act, like others, requires amendment. There are only thirty-nine articles; it is found that two more are wanted. The two matters of the inspiration and future punishment require new articles. At present, to the great scandal of bishops and laity, no one is obliged by law to believe in either. Now, as a Jew or infidel may appoint as many clergymen as he can buy advowsons, and as the clergymen are not bound to believe or teach anything which is not in the Book of Common Prayer as they understand it, the heads of the Church are in sore trouble.

The newspapers here have published an article from a Brazilian paper, accusing the Government of Brazil with dishonorable complicity in the capture of the *Florida*. The Brazilian agent here—there is no Minister—repels the charge warmly, and declares that his Government has taken every measure necessary for the vindication of its honor. The doctrine of non-intervention has been so generally adopted that even the newspapers find very little to say in the matter.

The prosperity of England is shown in the prices of land, horses and pictures. Land is constantly rising in value. A large collection of pictures has been sold at auction this week in London, at from $500 to $5,000 each, modern pictures, and a horse was sold this week also for $37,500. To be sure, it was *Blair Athol*, the winner of the last Derby, but a three-year old Derby favorite is seldom worth much afterward. Only one thing can hurt the prosperity of England, and that is war. A war that would cripple English commerce would send this whole magnificent structure of wealth and prosperity into a heap of ruins. Competition may slowly undermine it, but that is doubtful. England can probably hold her own against competition. English capitalists can get as much work out of the people on as little food as can be done anywhere. By the aid of steam and machinery they underwork China and India. But a war that should destroy commerce, would change everything, and this is the secret of the desire for neutrality and non-intervention.

It is settled by the English press that Gen. Sherman is either the greatest of Generals or no General at all. It depends upon his success in Georgia. If he succeeds, he will do what Napoleon never ventured to attempt. If he should fail, of course, they have told you so. We wait with great anxiety. The loyal Americans are hopeful, as always. The Southerners do not believe he can get out of it, but if he does it will make no difference. It will be only a devastating march, with no permanent result. *Nous verrons, ce que nous verrons.* MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American advices, in view of Sherman's operations in Georgia, and Hood's movements in Tennessee, were regarded with the greatest interest.

The London *Globe* thinks that at no period of the war were greater interests at stake.

The London *Times* has an editorial strongly urging the opening of negotiations in America, and says it must come to that at last, and the sooner it does come it will be the better for America and the world at large. It emphatically disclaims all selfish motives, but for the interests of humanity urges pacific advances. It believes that the war, unless ended by negotiations and mutual compromise, must go on until the South is made a howling wilderness and the

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

THE FINE ARTS.

Artists' Fund Exhibition.

SECOND NOTICE.

The present exhibition of the Artists' Fund, though fairly attended, does not receive the attention which it deserves. We should be glad to see once more, in these splendid rooms, the crowds of delighted visitors that were wont to assemble at exhibitions far less worthy than this. A few years ago most any collection of pictures would attract full attendance during a long season. In those days, it was rare, if ever, that so many good pictures were got together. This collection is so generally excellent, and so rich withal in works of the rarest excellence, that no visitor could fail to be delighted. Unfortunately, so universal and so indiscriminate is the puffing indulged in by most of our writers on art matters the present day, that the oft-deluded public cannot, by any amount of their persuasion, be induced to visit any gallery or work of art. Terms of the highest commendation known to the language of these so-called critics, have been for years most perseveringly lavished upon pictures and galleries. The advertising quack would hardly stoop to employ such nauseating puffing as is daily issued by some of our city papers, bestowing upon all, worthy or unworthy, an equal eulogium.

No. 248—"The Knitting School," by ANKER, is one of those superlative works of foreign art whose immigration we hail with the greatest delight. There is no picture in this exhibition where the artist has so fully realized his intentions. In this school of young folks every child has an expression appropriate to his action; he has a quaint and picturesque individuality—his state of health, condition as to poverty, and even temperament, can easily be seen. No one could fail to discern in each head, if cut from the canvas, the meaning of the artist, whether it be to depict grief or mirth, or the more subtle and rarely attained expressions of contrition, mischief, or weariness. How careful in telling detail, how happy the grouping, how full of incident, how like a knitting-school, in short, it all is. The old schoolmistress is a most eloquent figure, telling at a glance her whole character and history.

No. 144—"Flowers," by PAULINE GIRARDIN, a French artist of great distinction, whose work as seen in this beautiful picture is not over-estimated. Our painters, and especially those who seem to see in these, the most delicate and beautiful of all nature's objects, only gaudy color, and exhaust the resources of the palette, to place upon and not in flowers their various tints and effects of light, should observe how free this picture is from such vices.

No. 1.—"Sea Shore," by WILLIAM HART. This is one of those charming *little* pictures which have made this artist justly famous. It is on canvas of this diminutive size that, in our opinion, he displays his most pleasing work. We can see nothing in his larger landscapes that express more than this. Indeed if this subject were put upon a canvas some feet in extent, it would probably loose that charm of manipulation which is Mr. HART's principal merit. His characteristic sweetness of color, and poetical treatment, are concentrated in the "Sea Shore." This may be heresy, however, for we infer that the "Hanging Committee" do not agree with us, since they have degraded this painting to a position on the lower wall, which requires not only a candle, but a stooping posture to see its modest merits.

No. 88—"Othello Relating his Adventures." By V. NEHLIG. In composition, in color, in expression, and in its conforming to the proprieties of the occasion, we think this little picture very admirable. The somewhat rude vigor which this artist is fond of displaying, is here subdued, and thus is added to the picture a charm like that which is lent to a landscape by distance. *Desdemona* is not a mere sitting figure—it is a listening figure, and very touching and beautiful too. There are but a few figures in this collection which, if cut from the canvas, and deprived of their accessories, would, from their intrinsic power, tell their story so well as this. Indeed, few of them would express anything, unless it were the resources of their tailor or mantuamaker.

No. 98—"Over the Hills, by HENNESSY, is simply a female figure pensively walking along a path which winds between two rocky hills. But out of such simple materials the artist has produced a picture of touching interest and striking beauty. Modest and simple, it is yet full of power and truth to nature, both in the figure and in the landscape.

No. 171—"Venice," by J. R. TILTON. The oft-repeated effect of sunlight, enveloping and mystifying everything through which it is seen, is always beautiful; but when it is used to throw smoky obscurity over the architectural splendors of the old romantic City of the Sea, we must protest against the motive and the result. Upon a forest, or a mountain range, where we care little for the details, the luminous sun-fog would be more appropriate. To Americans, Venice is a wondrous city of palaces. We have read, in the elegant pages of RUSKIN, of the glories of its ancient architecture, and of the unexampled picturesqueness of its vistas. But all this is hidden or defaced in this picture, and we have instead a vast cloud of distant city, wherein we may faintly trace the inaccurate details of the greater features. And all is pervaded by a hot and sulphuric atmosphere, which would kill to breathe or blind to see.

We dwell upon this picture because we see, by the prominence of its hanging, and the praise in the papers, that it is highly esteemed in certain artistic quarters. Surely this is not the Venice of our imaginations; more surely it is not the Venice we saw in our youth.

There is another brown Venice (it is the grayest city in the World) by WIER, that except for one or two characteristic objects, might pass as well for London or New-York. Think of a *brown* old city. Things that endure for ages rejoice in the unspeakable beauties of multitinted gray—things that rot, turn brown.

No. 25—Valley Brook, by SONTAG, graphically relates the fortunes of a mountain brook and does it so well, that it must rejoice the sight of those who have enjoyed such scenes. It is marvelously full of picturesque detail.

No. 29—The "Tea Party," by W. MORGAN. We do not find among the American pictures, except in color, a more commendable picture than this. The artist is master of the expression of the human face. It is refreshing to find a man, who paints such subjects as this, and relies more upon his original powers than upon the meretricious qualities of the foreign schools.

No. 253.—Flowers by G. H. HALL. Unlike the chaste and simple treatment, as we have noticed elsewhere, PAULINE GIRARDIN bestows upon these lovely objects, this artist uses them for a pictorial purpose, in which the natural and nobler objects play a secondary, if not a debased part. Arrayed under a violent effect of shade, (we can hardly say *light* and shade,) cunningly arranged with an eye to pictorial effect, they swelter in a more than voluptuous orgasm of color, an inverse gaudiness, like flash under a cloud. It is to our mind an insult to the simple dignity of the poor flowers. This style of treatment is by no means peculiar to this artist, except as to his fever-heated color, which, however, all flower painters probably aim at when they cease to regard the supremely beautiful attributes of flowers as primary objects.

The want of purpose, insignificance of employment, affectation of drapery, ignoration of the nobler, and attention to the baser attributes, which we have dwelt upon reprovingly, and which is so common in the better manipulated pictures of this collection, is utterly unworthy of artists who display so much ability. They can do better. The time will soon come when amateurs will demand better work, and it is far better that the reform should come from the artists themselves.

Though our comments are long, we have noticed but a few of the pictures in this collection. We have tried to call attention to the best work, and have censured only for the reader's sake. We would say, go and study them attentively, and not lose sight of your common sense. Study the best, whether foreign or domestic. Art is world-wide. Admiration for the home article is not a patriotic duty. Go and see how MERLE can express the Divine in a sister nurse; how ZEIM can paint Mediterranean air and water; how TURNER, the great, in No. 28, can paint an inferior landscape; how BECKER, in No. 52, can, after great toil, show how a woman tightens her dress; how BENSON, in No. 105, has discovered, with many others, that the big thing to do is to watch the waves; how BEARD, in No. 116, has painted many eagles, and in No. 45, many rabbits, eagles and rabbits, all rare bits; how you can't see No. 167, SMITH's Winter sunset; how, in No. 164, "New-Bedford," you can't find New-Bedford; how, when we spoke of NEHLIG's picture, No. 188, as reminding us of a chaotic palette, we did not mean that the printer should read "potatoe;" how that you can see all round you better landscape work than in No. 239, by the distinguished English landscapist CRESWICK; how in No. 247, CARMIENCKE shows that in a storm uprooted trees fall to windward; how, in No. 257, Coast of Labrador, BRADFORD shows how one of HART's coast scenes would look when faded, and how that, in No. 259, either the artist or you must be color-blind. In HOMER's cabbage garden you may see the romance of that institution; in No. 26, another sea shore woman, how much better the artist can paint a dog than a woman; you can see in No. 41, Red Riding Hood, in brown; in No. 43, how quakerly GIFFORD's sea coast looks in drab; and, in No. 63, by LEUTZE, how hideous a child may look in a woman's form.

OUR NATIONAL REVENUE.

Taxation—Taxes on Sales and Real Estate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In organizing a system of taxation, at once equitable and practical, certain guiding principles should never be lost sight of. What we want is not a British, a German, a French, or any Austrian or Russian system of taxation; what we do want is an American system of taxation, a system adapted to the genius of American institutions, and to the peculiar traits of American character.

It should be constantly borne in mind by our legislators, that American institutions are Democratic; that the ultimate power of Government inheres in the people; and that they are the representatives of the *people*. Each should remember that he is the representative of his particular constituents *only* in matters of local legislation, but, in all affairs of national concern, that he is the representative of the American people.

The great fundamental principle of our Government is the political equality of the people; the leading trait of American character is a love of personal independence; and, hence, great impatience of, and disgust at officious governmental surveillance over, and interference with private business and affairs. A truly American system of taxation will scrupulously respect these two great facts of Government and character. The provisions of the present Internal Revenue Law violates both; it is unacceptable to the American people; first, because it is unequal, therefore unjust, imposing vexations and heavy burdens upon certain classes of citizens, while others are measurably exempted; it is, especially, unacceptable to them, because it constantly interferes with and hampers industry, tending to disgust men with their occupations, and prompting them to seek other employments free from Governmental espionage; thus checking production and general industrial progress.

The whole scheme of taxing manufacturing, mechanical and mining industry, as set forth and enforced by the Internal Revenue Law, is the literal reenactment of exploded and discarded British legislation; and is well worthy of its putative father, the author of the "Gold Bill," and disciple of the "most distinguished statesmen of all ages," more particularly, we should prefer, of the remote or middle ages. Says a late English writer on British taxation: "The manufacture of glass was sadly interfered with by the excise duties. In 1854, Sir ROBT. PEEL abolished the entire duty on glass, and the manufacture has since acquired an unbounded extension. The same is true of soap, since its exemption from excise duty. British legislation no longer exhibits the anomaly of such taxes, and our brief review of them is but a record of misdirected legislation, which may serve as a warning for the future well being of the country." The taxes imposed by our Revenue Law on manufactures, by greatly enhancing the cost of productions, cuts off American manufactures from all competition with the manufacturers of other nations in foreign markets, a boon for which, no doubt, foreign manufacturers, especially those of Great Britain, feel duly grateful to our enlightened disciple of the "most distinguished statesmen of all ages." The last tax on manufacturing industry in Great Britain, (we, of course, except the manufacture of spirits and beer,) that on paper, was abolished in October, 1861.

In fine, the Internal Revenue Law is an act highly discreditable to American legislation, and entirely at variance with the spirit of our institutions, and the genius and character of our people. The true interests of the Government and of the country, which, of course, are identical, demand its immediate repeal; public sentiment loudly demands its repeal; and the substitution therefor of the simple, equitable and effective system of taxes laid on real and personal estate and on the sales of merchandise.

This system has had the recommendation and indorsement of the best financial minds in the country, embracing men of all shades of political opinion. It is demonstrable that it will yield a revenue at least double that derived under the present law.

Government affords protection to property as well as to person. It is, therefore, just and equitable that a tax should be levied on real and personal estate. The person who has property to be guarded and protected, whether acquired or inherited, should surely pay a greater tax than he who has none.

The tax on sales reaches all classes, without exception, from the highest to the lowest, but bears so lightly at any one point as to be in no sense burdensome, even to the poorest. Each pays tax in exact proportion to his expenditure; each, by the practice of economy, is left free to diminish his tax at pleasure, or, by indulgence and extravagance, to add to it. It leaves all the productive powers of the country—the source of all our prosperity, and ability to pay taxes at all—entirely unfettered, to exert their utmost energies to add to the sum of national wealth. It keeps the augmentation of prices, so far as due to the imposition of taxes, at the minimum point, tending powerfully to dissolve trade combinations, which have been so universally entered into by manufacturers, ostensibly, at first, to secure themselves against loss on account of the heavy excise duties levied upon them, but, finally, with the avowed purpose, well understood, of maintaining high prices.

It has been objected to a tax on real and personal estate, that such a tax would be unconstitutional. The only provisions of the constitution bearing on this point are the following clauses: Art. 1. Sec. 2. "Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers." Art. 1. Sec. 9. "No direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census." We confess the force of the objection eludes our perception. The power to levy such tax is certainly very plainly conferred by the constitution. The simple condition precedent, seems to be its apportionment among the several States, according to numbers. Such tax should be in lieu of all taxes on the sale and transfer of real estate, stocks, and securities of every kind.

The real and personal estate of the United States is set down in the census of 1860, at the sum of $16,000,000,000. A tax equal to one-half of one per cent on this amount levied by Congress and apportioned among the several States would yield in the loyal States $55,000,000. The remainder would be a lien on the real and personal estate of the insurgent States, to be collected on their restoration to the Union. This tax could be most conveniently, and economically collected, through the tax agencies of the several States.

But the main reliance of the Government for revenue should be on a uniform tax on sales of merchandise. The total quantity of merchandise sold in the loyal States, at present prices, in one year, has been estimated, in value, at $12,000,000,000; and as all merchandise changes hands, on an average, three times, the total sales, in one year, would amount to $36,000,000,000. This result is rendered highly probable by the following estimate: The population of the loyal States may be set down, at the present time, at 22,000,000. We think in assuming an average annual expenditure, at wholesale prices, of $50 per head, we shall be considered within the truth. It is equivalent, at the present price of gold, to $20 85 per head, in prices of 1860. This would make the first sale amount to $1,100,000,000. Add 10 per cent. for jobbers' profits, and the second sale would amount to $1,210,000,000. Add 20 per cent. for retailers' profits, and the third sale would amount to $1,452,000,000. Total sales, $3,762,000,000. To be entirely within the truth, call the total sales, for one year, $30,000,000,000. This would be at the rate of $16 65 per head in prices of 1860. A two per cent. tax on this sum would yield $600,000,000. Taking the estimated amounts of custom duties and revenue from miscellaneous sources, as given in Secretary FESSENDEN's report of the Treasury Department, and we have the following result as the possible revenue of the Government for one year:

Taxes on real and personal estate.......	$55,000,000
Taxes on sales of merchandise...........	600,000,000
Custom duties...........................	70,000,000
Revenue from miscellaneous sources....	25,000,000
Total....................................	$750,000,000

The mode to be adopted for the collection of a uniform tax on sales of merchandise, is a matter of prime importance. That mode is to be preferred, which will most promptly convey the revenue into the treasury, and place it at once at the Treasurer's disposal for the uses of the Government. There is no possible way of collecting this tax, we think, simple, certain, practical, safe and economical, as that by the use of stamps. Let the Revenue Law require that every sale amounting to the sum of one dollar and upward, be accompanied, or completed by a memorandum, bill of parcels, or invoice, to which shall be attached in stamps, by the seller, the amount of the tax; and that the same amount shall be added to the net amount of the bill, to be paid as part of the bill or invoice by the purchaser. Thus, at the last sale, the whole tax is infallibly collected from the consumer, who, all agree, should pay it.

The omission to attach the stamps, and add the same to the bill, should subject the offender to a heavy penalty—say one-half the amount of the sale, provided that, in no case, shall the fine be less than $100, one-half to go to the Government, and one-half to the informer.

It is not alone sufficient that the proper stamps be attached; it is *essential* that their value should be added to the invoice, thus surely levying the tax, finally, where it belongs, on the consumer; and, at the same time, by establishing a uniform practice among manufacturers, merchants and traders, effectually neutralizing the tax, as a disturber of prices, and an element of injurious competition on the one hand, or extortionate combination the other.

The taxes on petty sales, less than one dollar each, might be collected monthly, in the same manner as are now collected the taxes on manufactures.

The collector of each district, and he only, should be authorized to sell stamps within his district; and no collector should be allowed to sell stamps to any person not doing business in his district. He should keep an account with each person or firm doing business within his district, exhibiting the amount of stamps purchased by such person or firm. This exhibit would render a comparison of amount of stamps purchased, and amount of sales, as ascertained by inspection of books of account, easy to be made, when, in any case, it should become necessary.

The cancelation of the stamps, when used of such large denominations and in such vast amounts as herein contemplated, should, if possible, be secured in the manufacture of the stamps themselves. We think such a process and a very simple one, can be readily supplied. In addition to this, the usual defacement by pen marks should be required.

The many and great advantages derivable to the Government and to the productive interests and general trade of the country, by a tax on sales, and its collection, for the most part, by stamps, as herein imperfectly sketched, are so manifest, as scarcely to need pointing out. The outgoes of the Government are daily and constant, and of very great amount. The stamp tax, as here applied, would turn into the Treasury an uninterrupted flow of revenue in greater volume than it is possible to raise by any other method. The delay in Government payments, which now so materially enhances the cost of all its supplies, would at once be obviated. Necessary loans to supply deficiencies would be comparatively small in amount, and could be negotiated on the most favorable terms, and almost literally on demand. All the material interests of the country would experience a healthful stimulus and impulse, by the restoration of the public confidence in the stability of the Government, and in the increasing value and desirability for investment of the public securities, by the rapid approximation of specie and paper, the consequent reduction of prices, and the limitation of the public debt to a manageable amount.

The collateral advantages to the business and trade of the country would be very great and material. The cash system of doing business, now become so general, by the force of circumstances and prevailing lack of confidence, would assume a permanent character, thus opposing the most effectual check to wide-spread speculations and overtrading, and consequent periodical commercial panics.

This system of collecting revenue by stamps on sales, could be put in operation in thirty days, and would immediately establish a steady, uninterrupted circulation of currency between the Treasury and the people—the same amount of currency serving to measure constantly renewed quantities of supplies; and this would be done without check or disturbance, all the business and productive energies of the country moving with the greatest freedom and uniformity, and therefore with the greatest effect.

The increase of national wealth, especially in the exceptional and limited period of civil war, is not necessary to national happiness. To the producing classes, who constitute the mass of the population, it is a matter of secondary moment, if not of positive indifference, whether the surplus products of their labor is saved or destroyed. The accumulations of wealth centre in few hands. To the average laboring man, subsistence is the main object of life; hence *his* chief concern is constant employment, and good wages. A country may be very rich, and its population, at the same time, very wretched. To illustrate this truth, it is only necessary to contrast the condition of the laboring population of Great Britain with that of the United States; yet Great Britain has four times the wealth possessed by the United States.

A taxation, so evenly distributed over an entire population, as to bear oppressively upon no interest, making no encroachments upon capital, and capable of yielding, in the midst of a vastly expensive civil war, an unfailing revenue to the Government, equal at least, to two-thirds its current expenses, which would return the taxes into the hands of the people, as fast as collected, and thus contribute essentially to supply that indispensable condition of human happiness and contentment, namely, security to the artisan, to the laboring man, and to every one dependent on daily labor for daily bread, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work—such a taxation, we say, would hasten the dawn of peace, by demonstrating to the insurgent States and to foreign nations, our ability to carry on the war for an indefinite period of years; and that the exhaustion of the resources of the United States by a continuance of the war, is a sheer impossibility. R. M. S.

PARDON OF THE MAIL ROBBER TUCKERMAN.—WM. TUCKERMAN, convicted about eight years ago of robbing the mails between New-York and Boston, received, yesterday, a full and unconditional pardon from the President of the United States, and will leave the Wethersfield Prison to-day. Since his incarceration he has conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the sympathy of all connected with the prison, and of persons who visited the institution. His history has often been written in the newspapers, and a sad story of domestic affliction, connected with his imprisonment, went the rounds of the press less than a year ago, having started in Boston, where his family friends reside. He was sentenced to the Wethersfield Prison for twenty years.—*Hartford Courant, Dec. 23.*

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 129, of which 22 were men, 30 women, 39 boys, and 38 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 15; convulsions, 9; dropsy, 9; croup, inflammation of the lungs, scarlet fever, 8 each; puerperal fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; small-pox, 4; diphtheria, 3; marasmus, 6; bronchitis, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 32; natives of the United States, 84; Ireland, 18; England, 1; Germany, 7; Scotland, 3; Italy, 1.

A Remarkable Narrative—Experiences of Southern Union Lady.

There arrived in this city last week, from Charleston, S. C., which place she left Nov. 6, a lady named Mrs. THOMAS PIERCE, whose experiences form one of the most remarkable narratives that this remarkable war has yet given rise to. In March, 1861, her husband, THOMAS PIERCE, who was a Northern man, born in New-Hampshire, but residing in South Carolina for fourteen years previously, was compelled, in consequence of his strong Union sentiments, to leave his wife and plantation, near Charleston, and come North. So strong was his hatred of the originators of the rebellion who had thus exiled him, that he enlisted in one of the West Virginia regiments as a private, and participated in the battle of Winchester, under Gen. SHIELDS, and subsequently in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from Harrison's Landing to the battle of the Wilderness, in May last, and, as a reward for faithful service, had been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. At this battle he was taken prisoner, and confined at Richmond until August last when the rebel authorities discovered that he was a citizen of South Carolina, and he was taken out of prison and deliberately shot. This information was communicated to Mrs. PIERCE by a rebel soldier from Charleston, who knew her husband and was cognizant of the murder. About a year after her husband's departure, Mrs. PIERCE endeavored to reach our lines at Newbern, N. C., with her horses, mules and slaves; but, when almost within our lines, she was apprehended by the enemy and sent back to Charleston. After this manifestation of Union feeling, she was regarded with much suspicion by the rebels, and her crops, buildings and property of all kinds unceremoniously appropriated, without even a shadow of compensation. Her male slaves, forty-three in number, were impressed for labor upon the Charleston fortifications, and their monthly wages, which all who were rebels regularly received, were confiscated by the rebel Government; and this was the general course of the rebels toward this lady throughout her residence there. When Union prisoners began to be confined at Charleston, she improved the opportunity to supply the sick and wounded with nourishment and bandages, which the rebels permitted in case such favors were equally distributed between rebel and Union patients. She dressed the wounds of many Union soldiers, who will, undoubtedly, remember her with gratitude, and whom she would gladly meet now, if it were possible. One young man in particular, Orderly-Sergeant CHARLES MULLEN, of a New-York regiment, she would be glad to see now. His life was saved through this lady's kindness. Another soldier, whose name she has forgotten, but who may recollect her, she would like to inform of the location of $35 in gold which he begged her to take and secrete to prevent the rebels from robbing him of it. But, at last, the rebels charged her with being too partial, and refused her permission to visit the hospitals. She soon afterward resolved to reach the North, if possible. Provided with a rebel passport to pass the lines, she proceeded by way of Branchville, S. C., Little Washington, N. C., and Weldon, to Staunton, Va.; at the latter place, ambulances were taken for the Union lines in the Valley, but soon afterward the party was captured by a party of guerrillas, and completely robbed of everything they possessed. These thieves respected no appeals. Trunks, wearing apparel, $500 in gold, a gold watch, a quantity of silver ware, and even ear-rings and the deeds of her property in the South, were all taken from Mrs. PIERCE, and appropriated by the robbers. Then, mounted on mules, without saddles, the party were taken through the mountains a long distance, and finally set down at Beverley, Western Virginia, where they got into the Union lines.

In regard to the condition of things in the South, and especially in Charleston, the cradle of secession, Mrs. PIERCE says the reports have not been exaggerated, and cannot be. The suffering, especially among the families of those in the rebel army, is beyond belief. It was no uncommon thing, this lady says, for the children of such to come to her house, begging for the crumbs and refuse of her kitchen, even the *potato rinds* being eagerly accepted, and cooked and eaten.

Charleston is tolerably well fortified on the land side, and deemed secure against attack. But Mrs. PIERCE is sure there is a way for SHERMAN to get in, and that the city will certainly be taken if he moves upon its rear.

Mrs. PIERCE is at present suffering from a severe injury caused by falling from the mule she was compelled to ride while in the hands of the guerrillas. She is recovering, however, and as soon as able desires to enter one of the military hospitals and assist in the care of sick and wounded soldiers. Her own house, within sight of Charleston, was seized and converted into a rebel hospital just before she left. In the meantime, she is in a very embarrassing situation, being destitute of friends and means. If any of our patriotic and liberal citizens feel willing to aid her, their contributions may be sent through this office, and will be promptly acknowledged. They cannot be more fitly bestowed.

Mrs. PIERCE is very desirous of obtaining some intelligence in regard to her husband's career while in our army. As she never knew the number of the Virginia regiment to which he was attached, she is at a loss how to proceed. Any member of the army who ever knew or can give any intelligence concerning Lieut. THOMAS PIERCE, will confer a great favor upon his widow, by communicating it to her to the care of this office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Testimonial to Supervisor Blunt.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE
No. 818 BROADWAY, DEC. 20, 1864.

Orison Blunt, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association having been informed that the Board of Supervisors had voted to yourself as Chairman of the Volunteering Committee a testimonial of $50,000, directed an investigation, and were assured, upon what seemed to be satisfactory authority, that a resolution had been passed to give you such testimonial for your services upon that committee, and that such testimonial was subsequently, either by the board or the committee itself, of both of which you are a member, put at the sum of $50,000, and that a warrant for the amount had been drawn and paid to you.

They were also informed that you had previously received from the same source, and for similar service, a valuable service of plate.

Before, however, giving credence to such an accusation, however apparently well-founded, the Executive Committee directed that a communication should be addressed to you requesting from yourself a statement of the facts.

They desire to know whether a testimonial of any kind has been voted to you either by the Board of Supervisors or by the Volunteering Committee, and if so, what was the nature or amount, and whether you have received and retained such testimonial?

Very respectfully,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Secretary, &c., Citizens' Association:

SIR: Your communication of the 20th inst., desiring to know whether a testimonial of any kind had been voted to me, either by the Board of Supervisors or by the Committee on Volunteering; and, if so, what was the nature or amount, and whether I have received and retained such testimonials, has been received, and contents duly noted.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I have been voted a testimonial by the County of New-York, of which testimonial I have received as yet a portion only, consisting of engrossed resolutions, gold medal, and silver plate. As soon as I have received the testimonial in full, I shall be pleased to exhibit the same to you and my fellow-citizens generally, and submit the cost thereof.

I have not received money or moneys as a testimonial from the County of New-York, or from any other source.

As Chairman of the County Committee on Volunteering, I have received nearly seven millions of dollars in amounts drawn by the Comptroller for volunteering purposes, and over four hundred thousand dollars in deposits from citizens of the County of New-York for substitutes, every cent of which has been duly accounted for.

The warrants drawn by the Comptroller have varied in amount from $100 to $60,000 for which I have returned vouchers for the amount expended, and vouchers for the expenditures on the account of citizens have been also duly filed.

I have been informed from various sources considered reliable that the citizens of the County of New-York are desirous of presenting me a testimonial for saving them from a draft under the last call of President LINCOLN for 500,000 men, and obtaining credits of over 20,000 men who had previously been enlisted in the United States navy, thereby saving over $2,000,000 to the county treasury which, but for my successful efforts, must have been paid for volunteers or substitutes for drafted men.

If your association is desirous of presenting me a testimonial on behalf of the citizens of this city, which I infer from your letter, I shall be pleased to confer with your Executive Committee, and make such suggestions as may be deemed advisable. I remain, yours truly,

ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of County Volunteer Committee.

Burglaries at a Bonded Warehouse.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN—TWO OF THE ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

The bonded warehouse at No. 5 Whitehall-street was entered by burglars about three weeks ago, and property consisting of silks and laces, to the amount of $1,000, was stolen. An entrance to the premises was effected from the roof through the scuttle. Search was made for the offenders, but the Police were for a time unable to ascertain their whereabouts. On the night of the 21st inst., the same warehouse was again entered in a similar manner, and the burglars then stole fifty-three boxes of valuable imported cigars. Saturday night, Officers DOYLE and KEIRNS, of the First Precinct, received information which induced them to suspect that two young men, named THOMAS RYAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY, were the guilty persons. They therefore started in pursuit, and after much effort succeeded in capturing them. RYAN was first arrested, and at a later hour of the night, MCCARTHY was found in a public house at the corner of Washington and Rector streets. The latter resisted the officers with all his power, and after he had been taken into custody, a desperate attempt was made by several of the prisoner's friends to effect a rescue. In this they did not succeed. The two were taken to the Station-house, where, soon after, the officers learned that a portion of the stolen cigars had been sold to MARTIN BUTTS, corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, for a sum much below their value. These were recovered, and the officers think they will be able to recover the residue. The stolen silks and laces have not been found. Yesterday morning the accused were committed to the Tombs.

A Model Congregation—Finances of Plymouth Church.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, while reading the usual notices before beginning his sermon yesterday morning, availed himself of the opportunity afforded in announcing that the annual auction sale of pews in the church will be made on the 3d inst., to pay a well-merited compliment to his congregation. He said that of the five or six hundred accounts for sittings in the church during the year about to close, not one cent had been lost—the great majority of the pew rents having been paid in advance, in compliance with the condition of the sale, and the last of the few tardy lessees having paid up within a few days. This paying of the pew rents to the uttermost farthing, continued Mr. BEECHER, was not an exceptional case, either, with the Plymouth congregation, but merely their ordinary mode of doing business. He was gratified in being able to say that in financial matters, at least, his people had proved themselves a model church. Mr. BEECHER then read the following condensed exhibit of the church rents for the year 1864, and said that the credit of the matter belonged in a great degree to the Treasurer of the Society, whose excellent management had brought about this handsome result:

Dr.		Cr.	
Total pews rented.	$12,070 00	By cash r'c'd from pews.........	$28,260 54
Total aisle chairs..	585 00	By cash r'c'd from aisle chairs......	585 00
Total premiums...	18,778 00	By cash r'c'd from rent of church...	345 00
Tot'l rent of church	345 00	Interest on $37,175 scrip..........	2,602 25
To balance.........	14 79		
	$31,792 79	Total.......	$31,792 79

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RECEPTION AT MADAME DEMOREST'S.—On Christmas Eve Madame DEMOREST gave a brilliant reception to about one hundred and fifty of her needlewomen. A large and full-bearing Christmas tree stood out prominently in the parlors, and the scene which was presented in the happy faces of the fair ones gladdened the hearts of all present. For several years past it has been the custom of Mme. DEMOREST to invite all in her employment to meet her on Christmas Eve, to exchange the compliments of the season, and each guest receives something as a memento of the employer's kindly feeling and good wishes. This custom of Mme. DEMOREST's is one which might be emulated by other employers, with great advantage to themselves and their workpeople.

FIRES.—A fire occurred in the store of Mr. J. HARRIS, No. 109 Fulton-street, on Saturday evening, caused by some of the fancy goods in the show-windows igniting from the gaslight. The damage amounted to about $150.... The ticket-office of the Washington Skating Pond, on Fifth-avenue, near Third-street, was destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. A number of skates, valued at $75, were burned. The total damage will not exceed $150.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of Sergt. GEORGE E. WINSLOW, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, were consigned to their last resting place, in Greenwood Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. GILES, at Plymouth Church. Company D, of the Twenty-third Regiment, with the Drum Corps and Seventh Regiment Band, escorted the remains to the grave. The deceased was killed in front of Petersburgh, Va., by a rifle-shot, fired by one of the enemy's pickets. Sergt. WINSLOW was about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to the Twenty-third Regiment, and was much thought of by his companions.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—A young woman, named JANE STEVENS, was taken into custody by Officer HART, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, on Saturday evening, on the charge of purloining a case of jewelry, worth $300, from Mr. WM. WISE's store, No. 233 Fulton-street. It appears she came in with a man, and while he was engaging the attention of one of the clerks, she took a case from the window, and handed it to the man. He left immediately thereafter, and the woman soon followed. A girl named HARRIET LARRABY watched their operations from outside, and informed Mr. WISE of the transaction. The woman was overtaken by a clerk, and given in custody of the officer. The man made his escape. Miss STEVENS was committed to await examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3277, 3283, 3219, 1807, 2394, 2748, 1988, 2832, 2834, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2842, 2844, 2846, 2848, 2850, 2854, 2856, 858. *Part II.*—Adjourned without day. *Part III.*—Case on; no calendar.

Important Custom-House Case—Decision of Appraisers Held to be Conclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. Abraham Harris.—This was an action at common law, to recover duties from the defendant in an importation of merchandise which merchandise had been surrendered to the defendant as being worth only a fraction of the duties claimed. The Government chose rather to consider the duties as an indebtedness that had accrued to them, and decided to enforce their claim by a personal suit, rather than by a suit *in rem*.

The facts were, that in November, 1863, the defendant made entry of five "cases of manure dust" at this port, valued at $26, and paid an advalorem duty of 20 per cent., or a duty of $5. In the same month another entry was made of "manure dust," valued at $335, and upon this an ad valorem duty was paid of $67.

A subsequent examination by the appraisers discovered the merchandise, in both entries to be "gum copal" and "gum used for like purposes as copal," on which by the tariff was assessed a duty of 20 cents per pound, and an additional discriminating duty of 20 per cent., as being the "product of a country beyond the Cape of Good Hope" and "imported this side of the Cape." The Government claimed therefore on the first entry, a duty of $109 and on the second entry a duty of $1,093, with interest from the dates of the respective entries.

Mr. Ethan Allen, in maintaining the case for the Government, rested, after he had put in evidence, the report of the appraisers as to the character and quality of the merchandise, and the report of the liquidating clerk as to the dutiable value.

Mr. Wilcoxen, for the defence, offered to introduce testimony to show that the merchandise in question was not "copal" or "gum," but was as entered.

Mr. Allen objected to any testimony as to the character or quality of the merchandise, or as to its dutiable value, on the ground that the action of the Custom-house officers was conclusive and final, and could not, in any way, be questioned in this court. This was purely a question of law, which was argued on each side, with full reference to statutes and authorities, and was finally decided by the court ruling in favor of the counsel for the Government, that the action of the Government appraisers as to the character or dutiable value of an invoice was final, and could not be opened for reëxamination in this court.

It only remained for the jury to find, as a question of fact, whether the duties claimed had been paid or not. The defendant having contended that they had paid the duties demanded, at the time of entry, and were therefore released.

The jury were out about half an hour, and returned a verdict for the Government for full amount of their claim with interest.

INTERNAL REVENUE—WHO IS A MANUFACTURER.

The United States vs. Stephens & Carples.—This was an action to recover the internal revenue duty on twenty-five thousand knapsacks alleged by the Government to have been manufactured by the defendant, amounting to about $12,000. It appeared in evidence that a man named McComb, residing in Delaware, had a contract with the Government to furnish so many knapsacks. He accordingly bought the cloth and had it cut, sewed together and painted elsewhere, and then delivered them to the defendants to have them put on the leather straps, buckles, &c., which were necessary to finish them—the cost of the work which they did being nearly, but not quite so much as the cost of what was done before the knapsacks were delivered to them. When they had done their work on them they delivered them to McComb, who delivered them to the Government on his contract.

The evidence being in, the judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, holding that the court was the manufacturer instead of the defendants. But as the point was new, he directed it to be entered subject to the opinion of the court, that it might be brought up for fuller argument if desired. For the U. S. District, Attorney Smith. For defendants, Mr. Fullerton.

Sentences.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

John Morris, the last of the Port Jervis counterfeiters, was brought up this morning for sentence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for five years and pay a fine of $1.

Henry Smith, indicted for stealing from the Navy-yard, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and, on a statement of the case, was discharged from custody on his own recognizance, without objection by the District Attorney.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 24, 1864.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	116⅛
10,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C.	107¾
5,000	do...........	108⅜
50,000	do...new iss.	108
160,000	do...new iss.	108⅛
8,000	do...new iss.	108⅜
4,000	do...new iss.	108¼
110,000	do...new iss.	108⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	100⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	101¼
3,000	do...........	101⅜
10,000	Trea. N. 7 3-10s, Ap. & Oct. ...	121
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.	96¾
28,000	do...........	96⅞
5,000	do...........	97
3,000	Ill. War Loan..	100
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	64
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	56
1,000	N. Car. 6s......	60
25,000	O. & M. Cer.....	34
20,000	do b30	34⅛
3,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.........	120¼
4,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	106
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97
7,000	do...........	97¼
2,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	104⅛
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	112½
50,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	104
4,000	Mar. 1st M. B..	97⅛
7	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	108
50	Fourth Nat Bank.	96
20	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	111
400	Canton Co.........	35⅛
100	do...... b30	35
5	Del. & Hud. C Co...	211
50	Penn. Coal Co. ..	195
200	Cum Coal Pr..b30	46
200	Am. Coal Co......	84½
120	Ashburton Coal...	19
100	do...........	18¾
100	do...........	19
500	Quick. Min......	95
100	do.........b30	95⅛
200	do.........b30	95¾
400	do b30	96
150	Han. & St. J. R....	30

550	N. Y. Cen. R.....	115
100	do...........	114¾
13	Erie Railway.....	88
125	do...........	87⅛
400	do...........	87⅛
1500	do...........	87¼
800	do...........	87⅜
100	do.........b30	87¾
300	do.........s30	87¼
100	Erie R. Pref......	101
300	Hudson R. R.......	116
100	do.........b10	116
400	Reading R.........	114⅛
100	do.........b30	115
400	do...........	114⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R......	117⅜
25	M. S. & N. I......	72
100	do...........	70⅛
400	do...........	70⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.......	125¼
300	do...........	125⅜
1300	Cle. & Pitts......	94¼
300	Chi. & N. W......	41
600	do.........b30	41¼
400	do...........	40⅞
100	do...........	40¾
100	do.........b15	41
20	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	72¼
100	do...........	71¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	109
200	Chi. & R. I. R.....	103⅛
200	do...........	103¾
100	do.........b10	104
400	do...........	104
100	do.........b30	104⅜
50	C., B., & Q. R.....	117
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	52
100	New-Jersey Cen..	175
600	P., Ft. W. & C....	101⅛
100	do.........s15	101¼
100	do.........s15	101¼
300	do...........	101⅞
800	do...........	102
100	do...........	102¼
100	do.........b30	103¼
200	do...........	102⅜
200	Alt. & T. H. Pref..	73
150	Chi. & Alt.........	93

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	Erie R..........	87⅛
200	do.........s3	87⅛
200	do.........c	87⅛
200	do.........b30	88
500	do...........	87⅜
200	do.........b4	87¾
200	do...........	87⅜
100	do.........s30	87⅛
200	do.........b10	88
100	Hud. Riv. R...	116
100	do.........b10	116
100	M. S. & N. I......	70¾
400	do...........	70⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts.....	94⅛
200	do......... b5	94⅞
400	do.........b10	95
400	do.........b5	95
200	do...........	94¾
200	do...........	94⅞
300	do.........b30	96

200	Chic. & R. I......	104⅛
100	do...........	104⅜
300	do...........	104⅜
500	Chi. & N W......	41¼
100	do.........s3	41¼
100	do...........	41⅜
200	do.........b5	41⅜
100	do.........c	41⅜
300	Chic. & N. W. Pr...	71¾
300	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	102¾
100	do...........	102¾
100	do...........	103
300	do.........b3	103
100	do.........b4	103
200	do...........	103⅛
10,000	O. & Miss. C. b10	34¼
100	Mar. Min. Co....c	33¾
100	do...........	33¾
200	Reading R. x-d. b10	115

MONDAY, Dec. 26—A. M.

The Foreign trade of the past week was large in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, exceeding in currency value over five millions of dollars. The Import entries were again light. A fair amount of Gold Customs were received for duties, partly on the withdrawal of goods, of the previous importation, from bond. The wholesale trade of the week, in both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, was moderate, but an active shopping trade for the holidays was realized, nearly equal in value to the corresponding season last year. The Gold Customs, pledged to the payment of the interest on the Funded Public Debt of the United States, for the calendar year 1864, will exceed the year 1863, at this port alone, about nine millions, and for all the ports of the country, including New-York, about twelve millions. Since the beginning of the present Fiscal Year, July 1, 1864, however, the turn is in the opposite direction, in common with the decrease in the Import Entries. The Secretary of the Treasury calculates for only $70,000,000 for the whole year, though we have no present reason to doubt that they will more nearly approach $80,000,000. The recent additional subscriptions to the 10-40 Gold-bearing 5 ₩ cents raises the yearly charge upon the Treasury to $60,000,000. The misunderstanding with the National Banks and Sub-Treasury in this City, as to the purpose or desire of the Secretary to stop these subscriptions for the present, after one-half the original $200,000,000 10-40 Loan placed before the public by Mr. CHASE last Spring, had been reached, induced a much freer application at the Treasury Office and through the Banks, on Saturday week and Monday last, than would otherwise have taken place. And the mistake and disappointment created an adverse turn of the Money market for two or three days, by reason of the pressure of the new Stocks, both 10-40s and 5-20s, for resale; the former below the subscription price. On Saturday, however, the public came in as liberal buyers of these Stocks, and the sacrifices by first holders were not so important, as at one time on Friday they threatened to be. Of course the difficulty referred to had arrested for the time all new subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan. We notice that some of our cotemporaries cast the blame of, and visit their censures for the misunderstanding upon, the Secretary of the Treasury, while others blame the press, if not the National Banks, for encouraging the subscriptions on *unofficial* information. We do not know that censure is due in any quarter. We believe the Secretary will finally determine the 10-40 Loan on his best convictions of what is practicable and best for the Treasury. He has probably made a mistake to the temporary prejudice of his 7-30 Currency Loan, convertible after three years into a 6 per cent. Gold Stock, in not closing the former Loan with last Monday's subscriptions at the point of $100,000,000, as he recently indicated his willingness to do. The semi-official offer in this direction, however, was not immediately closed with, and a few days' delay, followed by unexpectedly large subscriptions, no doubt induced the Secretary to suspend, if not to change, his purpose on the subject, under the mistaken belief that these subscriptions were not made in Wall-street so much with reference to their limitation, as to an eager demand for the 10-40 Stock from the public at large. Neither the press, the National Banks nor the Sub-Treasurer are responsible for this mistake. The last-named Treasury official, no doubt, had reason to suppose the Loan would be limited. He, in common with the Presidents of the National Banks, honestly encouraged the extra subscriptions from the old Banks and the large Money Brokers on this hypothesis, and certainly the press had no motive to mislead the public, although in no instance, we believe, assuming to speak by any higher authority than the depositaries of the Public Moneys in this city just referred to.

We cannot see that the Secretary of the Treasury has done anything in the premises to deserve the visitation of some of our neighbors upon the "public credit" generally. One would imagine, if ignorant of the real facts, from this wordy but irrelevant talk of embarassed finances and violated faith, that the Government had already exhausted its Gold revenues, instead of having been literally compelled to turn nearly one-half of them into Currency since last Spring, to get rid of an unwelcome and damaging accumulation of Gold in the Treasury, besides anticipating by six or eight weeks each periodical payment of the Gold Coupons upon the Public Debt. But the weight of such charges and implications will, no doubt, be readily determined by the public creditors, by the degree of consistency with which they are indulged in different quarters. When, on one hand, it is asserted that Mr. FESSENDEN violates the public faith in refusing to have the Government speculated upon and victimized, upon the shallowest of legal quibbles, to the tune of eight or ten millions of its Gold Customs, *by way of premium* on the remnant of the old 7-30 ℘ cents; and on another, threatened with loss of credit and bankruptcy, if failing to husband, to the extreme of caution, his Gold Customs, and to keep sacred their pledge exclusively to the Gold interest on the Public Debt, it is easy to see that his lines are not cast in pleasant places, and his duty to the public credit more difficult and divided.

The Stock Exchange was depressed most of the week on the Railway list, and on the Government Securities. The fluctuations were adverse for a day or two, from the causes above referred to.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	223¾@227@220@221
U. S. 6 ℘ cents., 5-20 years	109⅜@105¾@108⅜
New-York Central	115⅛@114¾
New-York and Erie	92⅞@87⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	102½@100
Rock Island	105⅜@104⅜
Michigan Southern	72⅛@70⅞
Michigan Central	129@117⅜
Toledo	112@109
Illinois Central	128⅜@125⅜
Hudson River	116@115⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	108@90@94⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	103⅜@103⅜
Chicago and North Western	41⅞@39⅜@41⅜
Almaden Quicksilver	95@94⅜
Mariposa Gold	35⅛@34
Cumberland	47⅜@45⅜
Reading	116⅜@115

The Stock Exchange, the Banks and Insurance Offices, and business generally in Wall-street, adjourned over to Tuesday next, after adjusting accounts for the Holidays on Saturday. Monday will, therefore, be kept as a close Holiday, though not made strictly or legally so at Bank, this year, as Christmas falls on Sunday. The Custom-house, Post-office and Sub-Treasury Office will be opened only for an hour or two, if at all.

There was a sudden and decided let-up in the demand for Money Saturday, as compared with the large amounts offered by lenders. A reaction also quickly followed the pressure of Friday in the Government Stocks, which were 2@2½ ℘ cent. upon the 5-20s; 1@1½ on the 10-40s and 1 ℘ cent. on the 6 ℘ cents of 1881 from the cheap sales of Friday. The demand was very large, as well on Wall-street as at the Stock Exchange.

The Railway felt the improved turn in Money affairs, and were generally higher. The Gold Room was not so buoyant, and closed scarcely so high as on Friday. The shipments by the day's steamers amount to $1,221,594, making for the week (including $505,000 by steamer *Glasgow*, last Saturday, not cleared in season for the last Custom House report,) $1,760,231.

The following quotations were made at the close of the dealings on the Street. Only one session of the Stock Boards was held:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115⅝	116⅜	Pittsburgh	93	94¾
U. S. 5-20's	107	108⅜	Northwest	40⅜	41⅜
T. Certificates	96⅜	97	N. West Pref.	71	71⅜
N. Y. Central	114	114⅜	Rock Island	103	104⅝
Erie	87¾	87⅜	Fort Wayne	101	103⅛
Hudson	115⅜	115⅜	Cum'land Coal	44	45⅜
Reading	114	115	Quicksilver	94⅜	94⅜
Mich. Southern	70	70⅞	Mariposa	32⅜	34
Illinois Cen.	124	125⅜	Ohio & M. Certfs	33	33⅜

The First National Bank took $169,000 in subscriptions to the 7-30 ℘ cent Loan.

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank share. The Half-yearly dividend of the Tenth National Bank is 5 ℘ cent.

New-York	110	American Exchange	125
Manhattan	130	Bank of the Republic	105
Merchants'	115½	Bank of N. Amer.	105
Union	118	Hanover	104
America	140	Irving	100
City	155	Metropolitan, x. d.	125
Phenix	110	Peoples' x. d.	106
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	100
Mech. & Traders'	125	Imp. and Traders'	111
Merchants' Exchange	100	Central National	104
State of New-York	125	Fourth National	96
Mercantile	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	120	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
Erie 1st mort. '68	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	99
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	117	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	104	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	83
Erie 7s, 5th mort. '88	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	104	New J. C. 2ds	115
Hud. R., 7s, 1sts m., '69	105	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Harlem 1st m., '69 & '72	105	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℘ c. 1st	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Pacific R. 7s. g. by Mo.	55	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	57
Alton & T H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	106
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106½	Ohio & Miss 1sts	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	95	Peninsular R. R. B.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,875,700 78; for customs, $63,000; payments, $7,313,506 98; on account loan, $67,000; balance, $19,861,443 47.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan at the Ninth National Bank, during the week past, amount to $634,350.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,172,170, against $3,267,414 the corresponding week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,112,979, against $2,606,112 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,760,000, against $731,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week, $840,000.

The Import Entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 24th December, instant, by our weekly statements, amount to $205,496,403
Against 1863 (monthly) 184,240,851
Increase to date $19,255,552

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 21st December, to $210,680,142
Against same time, 1863, (monthly) 170,280,080
Increase to date $40,400,062

The export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st of January to 24th December,
Amounts to $49,030,000
Against same time 1863 47,865,000
Increase to date 1,165,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 24th December, amount to $66,520,935
Against same time, 1863 57,310,762
Increase at New-York alone $9,210,173

The Third Avenue Savings Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ℘ cent., free of Government tax, to its depositors, payable the third Monday in January.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

This bank has ready for sale (allowing the commission to purchasers) U. S. 7 3-10 Notes, which at maturity are convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing loan; collects warrants, certificates, maturing loans and drafts, and attends to all financial business with Government. Parties wishing to avoid the delay and inconvenience of direct correspondence with the departments, are invited to apply at this bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 28 bbls. Ashes, 3,468 bbls. Flour, 499 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 1,492 bushels Corn, 2,920 bushels Oats, 452 bushels Barley, 6,922 packages Provisions, and 190 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and nominal; Pots, $12; Pearls, $13@$13 25, ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping. Sales and resales since our last, 300 bales, including Middling, at from $1 23@$1 25 ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been inactive at previous reduced prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,200 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 45@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 90@$10 35, chiefly $10@$15; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $11 20 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 45	@$9 75
Extra State	9 90	@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shp'g brands	10 90	@11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 40	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 40	@14 75

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 1,650 bbls., at $10 50@$11 65 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 for good to choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10@$12 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull to-day, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 45 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in active demand, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 80 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at declining prices. Sales, since our last, have been confined to 17,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 65; Amber do., at $2 50; choice Amber Spring (a small lot), at $2 29; and Milwaukee Club, at $2 20 ℘ bushel. Corn continues inactive at $1 88@$1 91 for mixed Western, poor to choice, in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye has been neglected. Barley continues in moderate request; sales have been reported of 13,000 bushels, at $2 08 for Canada West, and $2 for State, ℘ bushel. Oats are in more demand and firmer; we quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western, at $1 03@$1 05, afloat and in store; State at $1@$1 04 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 45@$1 56 for Government and shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are quiet, at 30c.@52½c. for very inferior to choice, ℘ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 69,295 Hides; sales, 24,620 Hides and 20 bales do.—the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 35½c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 8,300 California, 22 lbs., 35c., six months, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 35c., six months; 3,000 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., 26c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 3,400 Mexican, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,100 San Juan, 19 lbs., 28c. cash, rejecting water damaged; 50 bales East India Cow, 10 lbs., private terms; Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Domestic Slaughter, 70 lbs., 14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 600 Domestic Slaughter Cow, 55 lbs., 11c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 365,100 dry Hides, 3,000 wet salted Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 189,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 54,000 Rio Grande, 7,500 California, &c.; 57,500 Orinoco, 1,200 Porto Cabello, &c.; 2,800 Maracaibo, 3,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 7,060 Tampico and Matamoras, 6,500 Savanilla, &c.; 1,600 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, 34,000 African Kips, 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 1,200 Wet Salted Montevideo, 1,000 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market has ruled active and firm throughout the week, under a fair demand from most sections. In prices there is no particular change, the annexed rates having been maintained with firmness, while the tendency is upward. Over-weight Orinoco is in better supply, and less sought after; of other descriptions the stock is unaltered, the receipts from the tanneries being about equal to the sales. In Oak Sole and Rough Upper we have no change to note. Hemlock Rough continues in moderate demand only." We quote sale: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@52c.; do. good middle, 52c.@54c.; do. good heavy, 52c.@54c.; do. light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; do. middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good middle, 40½c.@41½c.; do., do., good heavy, 42c.@43c.; do. California, good light, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good middle, 40c.@41c.; do., do., good heavy, 41c.@42c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 36½c.@37½c.; do., do., good middle, 38c.@39c.; do., do., good heavy, 38c.@39c.; do., do., and B.A. damaged all weights, 35c.½@37½c.; do., do., do., poor do., 26c.@27c.; do. Slaughter in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak, do. 48c.@54c., cash, ℘ lb.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy at 52c.@52½c. for Crude, 72c.@73c. for Refined in bond, and 92c.@93c. for do. free, ℘ gallon; sales since our last, 1,450 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened dull and lower, but subsequently rallied, under a revival of the speculative demand, closing with decidedly more firmness and buoyancy. Sales have been made of 6,100 bbls., at $38 12½@$39 25 cash, and regular for 1863-4 Mess, closing at $39 25 cash; $40 50@$41 for New Mess; $38@$39 for New Prime Mess; $39 for Thin Mess; and $35 50 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,000 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, January delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $40@$41; 2,500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, including seller's option, at $41 75@$42, and buyer's options, at $42@$42 50; 500 bbls. New Mess, February delivery, buyer's option, at $43 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 19c.@23c. (the latter rate) for choice bagged, for Hams; sales equal to 380 pkgs. Bacon has been less active. Sales 100 boxes Cumberland, January delivery, at 21c.; 150 boxes short clear, to arrive soon, at 23½c., and 10,000 lbs. Smoked Bellies at 21c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are quiet at 17c.@17½c. for dressed, and 14½c.@14¾c. for live, ℘ lb. Lard is declining. Sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. at 20c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice. Beef continues in request and firm at $21@$24 for New Extra Mess; $19@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet. Beef hams are heavy; sales 150 bbls. at $26 50@$27 ℘ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 46c.@58c., for poor to choice and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@50c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is dull today, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. M. W. STARIN & Co., review thus;

The heavy decline in the Gold Market and the violent fluctuations that have followed during the past week, have not had the effect of depressing or materially varying the quotations of Butter, and from a variety of causes. Butter cannot at present fall materially in price by lower quotations of gold. The demand for fine grades of Butter is fairly active from every quarter, except for export to England, which has been momentarily checked by the decline in sterling exchange. The receipts of fine Butter have been more ample and in accordance with the prevailing demand. Low grades of Western are in request, and nearly all on the market has been picked up. The receipts of all grades of Western continue light, and no great quantity can be looked for during the balance of this season. The market closes with great firmness, and our quotations are unaltered, although we note sales of a number of fancy dairies at 58c.@60c. We take occasion here to call the attention of the Legislature of this State, to the frauds in tares on butter packages, and to the necessity for both the dairymen and consumer, that exists, for a prompt correction of the evil. Butter is now a heavy article of export, and a material bar to a more extended trade, is the losses that shippers have suffered from fraudulent tares, and the interest of every producer should lead him to demand a check of the abuse, so that the article might have the benefit of every market, and maintain the reputation that nothing but fair dealing will give it. The laws of Great Britain, of New-Jersey, and of Pennsylvania, require that every cooper shall brand his name and the actual tare of every butter package, under a penalty, and that every butter-packer shall use the packages so branded; and, also, that any party altering said marks, shall each suffer an equal penalty. The passage of such a law is imperiously demanded for the protection of all classes, for the true interests of trade and for the real interests of dairymen, and we understand the entire produce trade of this city will again petition the Legislature to promptly pass the required enactment. Our quotations are:

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	55	@60
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ℘ lb	60	@65
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	54	@58
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	49	@52
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ℘ lb	54	@56
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ℘ lb	50	@52
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ℘ lb	51	@53
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	48	@50
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	50	@52
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ℘ lb	45	@48
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ℘ lb	45	@48
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ℘ lb	42	@45
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ℘ lb	55	@56
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ℘ lb	42	@45
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ℘ lb	35	@37
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ℘ lb	35	@37
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb	30	@34
Roll Butter, Fine State, ℘ lb	—	@60
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ℘ lb	—	@50

The market for Cheese has been quiet during the past week, owing to the decline in gold and the firmness of holders of fine dairies. Receipts of Cheese must be light during the severe weather, as the danger of loss from freezing is great, and few care to take the risk. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unaltered:

State Dairies—factory made—fine	22½	@24½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good	21	@22
State Dairies—extra quality	22	@23½
State Dairies—fair to good	20	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime	17	@19
English Dairy—Eastern	23	@26
English Dairy—Western	20	@22
Pine-Apple	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@15

TALLOW—Sales, 95,000 lbs., at 16½c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 127 hhds. Kentucky, at 12c.@36c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $2 18@$2 20 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were inactive, with 431 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to (by steamer) 150 bxs. Bacon, at 20s., and 1,000 bxs. Cheese and 400 pkgs. Butter at 25s. For London, 50 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d.; 75 hhds. and 150 cases Tobacco, at 20s.@27s. 6d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. For Bremen, 100 tons Logwood, at 22s. 6d.; 200 hhds. and 1,400 cases Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.@30s., and 17s. 6d. respectively.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Cuba	Dec. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Jan. 4	New-York	Havre
Africa	Jan. 4	Boston	Liverpool
Germania	Jan. 7	New-York	South'ton.
City of London	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Louisiana	Dec. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
North American	Dec. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Doublin	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Dec. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
For California.			
North Star	Jan. 4	New-York	Aspinwall.
Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Cuba* will close on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *St. David*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Kangaroo* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Matanzas* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau by the *Corsica* will close on Monday from 2 to 8 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACKS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, RICH, FANCY AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS, INCLUDING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR.
ALSO, AT STORES
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LACES,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, POINTS, CAPES, FLOUNCES, BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' ELEGANT BREAKFAST ROBES, RICH VALENCIENNES AND MUSLIN WAISTS, CHILDREN'S CLOTH AND POPLIN SUITS, BOYS' OVER COATS, MISSES' CLOAKS, ETC., CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, INFANTS' RICH EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, INFANTS' ROBES, SLIPS, SACQUES, ETC., ETC.
COMPLETE OUTFITS IN UNDER-CLOTHING,
READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
(Between Leonard and Franklin sts.)
Are now offering their large stock of DRESS GOODS, bought principally at auction, at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation—consisting in part of
SILKS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS,
MERINOES, VALENCIAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED DELAINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
Also, the largest assortment of fine quality
KID GLOVES,
At half the cost of importation, having purchased at auction the entire stock of several importers.
Fine quality LADIES' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES at $1, worth $1 75.
MANCHETTE KID GLOVES at $1 25, worth $2 25.
MANCHETTE WHITE, BLACK and assorted colors.
EVENING WHITE AND BLACK, $1 50, worth $2 50.
WOOL GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at half price.
GENTLEMEN'S KIDS in White and assorted colors, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND SCARFS at low prices.
Also, will put up several thousand
DRESS PATTERNS,
With prices marked in plain figures, on separate counters, for the convenience of customers.
SHAWLS
In every variety of quality and price.
VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS
Of the newest and most fashionable styles,
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
NO. 41 FULTON-ST.,
Cor. Pearl-st.
WHITE, SCARLET AND MIXED MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS,
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HALF HOSE,
SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS,
BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
DRESSING ROBES,
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE.
NEW STOCK OF
SUPERFINE VELVET BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES,
FRENCH BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVER BASQUES, ALL SIZES,
ALSO
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET BEAVER SACQUES,
CHINCHILLA BEAVER SACQUES,
FRENCH BEAVER SACQUES,
Rich and elegantly trimmed with Paris ornaments of the newest styles.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery (near Houston-st.)

AMERICAN
SPOOL COTTON.
PORTSMOUTH SPOOL COTTON,
the only six-cord cotton manufactured in America.
Warranted equal in every respect to any foreign make.
For sale by FRIEND PITTS,
No. 769 Broadway, corner 9th-st.,
New-York.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxony Yarn, &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.

THREE AND FOUR PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.

SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Undershirts and Drawers.

GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES
New and Popular Styles.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.

UNION RIDING-BELTS,
For Equestrians' Use

ROMAN SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
New and Elegant Styles.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS,
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.

KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.

RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at
UNION ADAMS',
No. 657 Broadway, New-York City.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.
858 BROADWAY. 858
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
INDIA GOODS, DRY GOODS,
NOVELTIES, CURIOSITIES,
FANCY ARTICLES, ETC.
DESIRABLE PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
858 BROADWAY. 858
N. B.—The store will be open evenings to Jan. 1.

HOLIDAY WEEK
AT
PEYTON & JOHNSTON'S,
NO. 274 BOWERY,
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 10s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 12s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at 14s. a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 25 a yard.
BARGAINS IN SILKS at $2 50, $3 and upward,
Ladies will find our Silks 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than other stores.
ALSO,
BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOES At $1 10, worth $1 75 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 25, worth $2 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 50, worth $2 25 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $1 75, worth $2 50 a yard.
FRENCH MERINOES At $2, worth $3 a yard.
Ladies will find at our store the largest stock of the above goods to be found in the City of New-York.
ALSO,
BLACK ALPACAS At 50c., worth 70c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS At 62½c., worth 87½c. a yard.
BLACK ALPACAS At 75c., worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS At $1, worth $1 35.
ALSO,
BLACK AND COLORED PARAMATTAS
At 50c., 62½c., 75c., 88c. and $1,
Just purchased at auction.
ALSO,
THREE CASES OF NEW DRESS GOODS
At 50c., sold within two months at 87½c.
BRILLIANT PRINTED MOUSSELINE DELAINES
At 40c. a yard.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT
DAVIDSON'S,
Bowery Cloak Store,
Previous to extensive alterations and improvements, when it will be re-opened along with the adjoining premises, No. 264½, under the firm of
DAVIDSON BROTHERS.
Stock consists of
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, SHAWLS AND SILKS,
All now selling off at
GREAT REDUCTION!
C. A. DAVIDSON,
No. 264 Bowery.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their large and desirable assortment of
CLOAKS,
consisting of
ENGLISH WHITNEY, FROSTED, CHINCHILLAS, CASTOR, MOSCOW, and other BEAVER CLOTHS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Ladies desirous of purchasing
CLOAKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will do well to call and examine our stock.
LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 BROADWAY.

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS just received, also a magnificent variety of hand-made
FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS
in all sizes.
The trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
GAYNOR, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT GREAT REDUCTIONS. Consisting of
THREAD LACE VAILS, COIFFURES, BARBES,
THREAD and GUIPURE LACES;
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, SETS, and HANDKERCHIEFS; THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, COLLARS and SETS;
VALENCIENNES LACES, COLLARS and SETS,
VALENCIENNE HANDKERCHIEFS,
$2 and upward.
TAPE BORDERED and HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS and SETS.
Together with a splendid assortment of every article in LACES and EMBROIDERY, all of which have been reduced much below gold valuation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT MME. E. G. EDWARDS, NO. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st., French embroideries to order; initials for handkerchiefs and table linen done in elegant style; silk embroideries and braiding to order; stamping done perfectly.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The kind church which has for so many years provided a feast and tree at Christmas for the children at the House of Industry, repeat it this year. On MONDAY, at 11½ A.M., there will be services in the new chapel, consisting in part of Christmas Carols, physical exercises, with short addresses. At 2 o'clock the children will dine in the large hall, where there will be ample room for a thousand spectators. Immediately after dinner the gifts will be distributed from the tree.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Supt.

FOR SALE—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red top salt meadow Hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, a few miles from New-York. The Hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap.
J. G. MUSCAK, No. 481 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BARD BROTHERS' GOLD PENS.
The best place to buy
GOLD PENS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
IS AT
NO. 22 MAIDEN-LANE,
where you will find a good assortment of Bard Brothers' celebrated Pens, gold cases, silver cases, &c., &c.
Call or send for circular or price list.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A magnificent stock of
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
Closing out at low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

HANDSOME GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We are offering our large stock of watches at retail during the holidays
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The public are respectfully requested to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Importers of watches,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.
N. B.—Agency for the sale of American watches.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles—Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, Organocleides, &c., &c. Toy Musical Boxes. All of the above are very desirable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
They are fine ornaments for the parlor, and also very agreeable companions for the invalid. I have boxes playing from one to twenty-four tunes, and costing from $3 50 to $750 00.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

NO. 498 BROADWAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Elegant Holiday Books in great variety.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock,
Private Library of Choice and Elegant Books.
GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
By J. E. COLLEY.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twenty-third Regular Monthly Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabeth, N. J., during the month of January next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Suthern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, from store No. 9 South William-st., cargo of schooner BADGER, 34 bales UPLAND COTTON. Catalogues and samples at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
THOS. W. CLAPP, U. S. Marshall,
Southern District Florida.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, December 15, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE, VIZ:—Two hundred and fifty-five tuns Kirkless Hall Cannel Coal, imported per ship *Constantine* from Liverpool, December 15, 1863, having remained in store unclaimed beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, on MONDAY, January 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.
S. DRAPER, Collector.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

BENEDICT & COIT—NO. 4 PINE-ST., HAVE for sale four new first-class and very superior built dwelling houses, on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Also, a first-class 4-story house on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., with an extra lot and stable adjoining.
Also, the first-class 4-story dwelling house, with parlor carpets, mirror and gas fixtures, No. 56 West 38th st.
Also, several houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations.

FOR SALE.—NO. 9 EAST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. and Broadway. The lot is 25 feet by half the block; the building is 3 stories in rear and 2 in front; is now a factory, with steam power; would be sold with or without the power; could be easily converted into a private or livery stable, with lofts above to let. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WANTS TO rent, with the privilege of purchasing, a small place of about ten acres, with house and barn, situated near a railroad depot, and distant not more than an hour and a half from City Hall, New-York. Address with full particulars, S. H. C., Box No. 1,407 Post-office New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FACTORY FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-Jersey, three-story brick, central, well lighted and suitable for manufactoring purposes. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x60 feet, 4-story, basement and under-cellar, built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A small farm with cottage-house and barn-house, on the East River, ten miles from the city. Rent only $500 and repairs, a year. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN.—HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-story brick house, with sub-cellar and basement, No. 44 Ryerson-st.; gas and water introduced. Possession immediately. Apply to E. MACOMBER, No. 203½ Fulton-av.

ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 54 WEST 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid, or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to, or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman; house convenient to cars and stages; dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE IMMEDIATE VIcinity of the Sixth National Bank, for a gentleman. Address J. D., No. 217 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, with name and recommendations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

FINE PLATED WARE,
Manufactured by the
MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
Tea sets, urns, casters, wine casters, soup tureens, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.
In great variety.
HIRAM YOUNG, No 20 John-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Prices low. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS AND TRIMS dresses in the latest style, wishes work by the day or week. Call or address No. 178 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, RESPECTABLY connected, a situation as salesman or assistant; is willing to make himself generally useful, and has unexceptionable references as to character and ability. Address B. N., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A RELIABLE CLERK, OF GOOD CHARACTER and strict business habits, wants to do some writing, keeping accounts or any other business or private matters during the evening. Unquestionable references given. Answer J. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-keeper, a situation where honesty and integrity is appreciated; best of reference. Address B, Box No 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant man, who fully understands it in every respect; has good reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE ON THE Mississippi River, a young man of steady habits, who writes a good hand, with some experience in double entry, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, in writing of applicant, stating age and salary expected, with references, C. H. E., Box No. 153 *Times* Office. No attention will be paid to agents.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; one that is competent to take charge of the painting department of a coach manufactory; one that is a varnish finisher; desire him to take charge of the hands in his department; references required. Address J. & B. BRUCE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS old, to make himself generally useful in a private family; one who can reside with his parents. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 47 West 14th-st. References required.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A STEEL WAREhouse; to one well acquainted with the trade a liberal salary will be given. Address Box No. 4,683 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, TO KEEP A plain set of books, that might or might not require his whole time. Address, with references, stating salary expected, M., Box No. 3,911 Post-office.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, ONE OR two machine tenders. None but temperate men need apply to W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER, No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR STEEL SPECTAcle makers. Constant work and good pay. Inquire of COOMES, GATES & CO., Longmeadow, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40, Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 21, 1864. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Rankin, No. 173 Broadway; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, NO. 18 COOPER UNION, NEW-YORK. —Students received at any time. Academic and Collegiate, also Naval, Civil and Mechanical Engineering courses given. For particulars, call at the Institute, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12, with military organization and special appliances to promote Health and Physical Culture, among which are military and other gymnastics, Shetland ponies, skating, etc. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, N. Y.

A PRIVATE TUTOR—A GRADUATE OF Harvard College—would give private instruction in the classics, mathematics or English branches, in this city or Brooklyn. Highest references given. Address, "Harvard," Box No. 137, *Times* Office.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. Gentlemen or boys can secure private desks, this week, without extra charge, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers, and practical book-keepers.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE— (Classical, Commercial and French.) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

A SPLENDID GUITAR, PRICE $350, FOR sale by C. BRUNO, agent for the sale of E. F. Martin's celebrated Guitars, No. 293 Broadway, near Fulton-st., New-York.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 11 West 36th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE IN ENGlish branches and elementary mathematics, a good disciplinarian, a young man of moral and religious character, would be pleased to hear of a situation for the whole or a part of his time. Address TEACHER, No. 170 Bleecker-st., New-York, stating salary and time required

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
HANDSOMELY-BOUND BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
Every size and style of binding.
ALSO ENGLISH MANUFACTURED
LEATHER GOODS, AS WRITING DESKS,
POCKET BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
626 BROADWAY, New-York
☞ Direct Importations from our London House large stock constantly on hand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1864.
HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, LONG tail, warranted perfect, sound and kind, six years old, 15 hands high; can trot in 3:20 at any time; not long from the country; likely to be very fast. Inquire at No. 580 3d-av., near 40th-st.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PHAEton-body sleigh, suitable for two or four persons. Can be seen by applying to L. MOORE, Jr., northeast corner of 9th-av. and 19th-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and extract teeth without pain, or make no charge. Come to headquarters. None but the best dental work done. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY LAST, IN THE BOWERY, above Grand-st., a POCKET-BOOK, containing a small amount of money and other articles. The owner may have the same upon proving property and paying the cost of advertising.
JAS. S. MONTGOMERY, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$2 REWARD.—LOST FIREMAN'S BADGE NO. 39. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the house of Nassau Hose Company, No. 16 Centre-st.

VALENTINES.
I am now manufacturing, and ready to fill orders. Catalogues sent free on addressing
B. W. HITCHCOCK,
Valentine Headquarters, No. 14 Chambers-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..............$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year..............$3 00
Two copies 1 year.............. 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year..............$2 00
Three copies 1 year.............. 5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &C. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

WALLACK'S—Closed.

NIBLO'S—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.—This evening, LE POUDRE AUX YEUX —LES DEUX TIMIDES.

CRAYON ART GALLERY—PAINTINGS.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—THE MESSIAH.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An official dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to the President, dated at Savannah, on Thursday, the 22d inst., announces his occupation of that city, and the capture of one hundred and fifty guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and about 25,000 bales of cotton. Gen. SHERMAT'S brief dispatch is supplemented by an official dispatch from Gen. FOSTER to Gen. GRANT, in which the particulars of the occupation of the city are given. Gen. FOSTER states that Savannah was occupied by Gen. SHERMAN on the 21st inst., and that on the preceding day and night, Gen. HARDEE, anticipating an assault, had escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery, by crossing the river to Union Causeway, opposite the city. The rebel iron-clads were blown up, and the navy-yard burned. All the rest of the city remains intact, and contains twenty thousand citizens, who are quiet and well disposed. The captures include, according to Gen. FOSTER, eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition, and other material of war, three steamers, and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton, (Gen. SHERMAN says 25,000.) The fleet was in communication with the city, and arrangements were making to clear the channel of all obstructions. These are are the splendid fruits of an almost bloodless victory. The position of HARDEE'S forces is not indicated in either of the dispatches.

A rebel telegraph operator, who escaped from Richmond on the 23d, and made his way to Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, reported that intelligence had reached the rebel capital that Savannah had surrendered to SHERMAN with its entire garrison. There was also a report prevailing at the same time that Fort Fisher had been attacked and captured by the combined forces of Admiral PORTER and Gen. BUTLER; but this report could not be traced to any reliable source. The people of Richmond are represented as being greatly depressed by the heavy disasters which have befallen their arms within the past few weeks.

The forces of the rebel Gen. LYONS, estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, have been attempting mischief on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They struck the road at Elizabethtown, and injured the bridge over a small stream called Bacon Creek. They then turned northward to operate against more important points. A strong Union force is close in their rear, and it is supposed the rebels will not be able to do much injury to the road.

We learn from Cairo that Gen. DANA has ordered all army ammunition and military pyrotechnics held by private citizens by military permission, to be shipped north of Cairo previous to the 1st of January. Persons found south of Cairo with such property, or materials used for their manufacture, after that date, will be arrested and imprisoned.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, of the Montreal line, with dates to the 16th, passed Cape Race on Saturday, and a portion of the news received by telegraph was given in our yesterday's issue. We have fuller particulars this morning. We have also some additional details of European news by the *Canada's* mails, which arrived here last evening. The English pro-rebel press have begun to whine, desparing for a cessation of hostilities in the interest of the desparing Confederacy. The London *Times* forsees that unless terms of peace can be arranged, the South will be made "a howling wilderness." The Queen had again made a special observance of the anniversary of her husband's death, and her inconsolable seclusion was again the subject of pointed commentary by the press. The only item of Continental news noted in the report, worth noting, is contained in a Constantinople dispatch which says that the Porte has accepted the proposal of a commission by the Great Powers to replace the police of the Danube under international control. The American brig *General Ward* blew up at Shanghae on the 21st of October. All the crew were killed save one. American securities, both in London and Frankfort, continued firm.

GENERAL NEWS.

Within the last three weeks the bonded warehouse, No. 5 Whitehall-street, has been twice entered by burglars, who effected an entrance each time through the skylight in the roof. On the first occasion silks and laces, valued at over $1,000, were stolen, and on the second, 53 boxes of valuable imported cigars. Late on Saturday night the Police arrested two men named THOMAS RYAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY, who are charged with committing the burglaries. MCCARTHY resisted the officers with much vigor, and after his arrest a number of his friends made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to effect his rescue. The accused were both committed to the Tombs yesterday. A part of the cigars have been recovered.

The Money Market eased up on Saturday, and the Government Stocks recovered from the depression of Friday. The Railways were also better. Gold steady, 220½@221¼ ℔ cent.

The Close of Sherman's Great Campaign —Savannah Ours.

SHERMAN'S resplendent campaign has had a logical termination, in the capture of Savannah, the chief city and seaport of the State of Georgia. This campaign, so unique and striking, is thus rounded and made complete. The military mystery, which for so long a time amazed and puzzled the country, is revealed, and is seen to be a thing whose character and object were fixed, definite and grand. The army, about which the rebels told so many falsehoods, from the hour of its "*retreat*" from Northern Georgia to the day they "*ruined*" it near Atlanta—from the time they had it "floundering through the bogs of Georgia" to the moment they brought it up in blank despair before the fortifications of Savannah—through all the defeats it suffered without knowing of them, and amid all the failures it enjoyed to read about—has marched onward to its destination with triumphant tread, has reaped fruits of victory as it went, and has grasped the prize when it reached the goal.

SHERMAN offers the President, as the head of the Republic and the representative of the people, the City of Savannah as a "Christmas gift."

The military and other spoils of the city are mentioned as one hundred and fifty cannon, much *materiel* of war, over two hundred cars and locomotives, twenty-five thousand (or according to FOSTER, thirty-three thousand) bales of cotton, and several steamers. The bulk of HARDEE'S army escaped from the city on Tuesday last, the day before our army moved into it, and the prisoners are estimated at less than a thousand, but twenty thousand people were found in the city, "quiet and well-disposed." The rebel iron-clads have been destroyed and the navy-yard demolished, and FOSTER and DAHLGREN have opened up communications with the city through the Savannah River.

It would undoubtedly have been very gratifying to have taken captive all of HARDEE'S army of fifteen thousand men. There was a break, however, in the line of SHERMAN'S investment of the city. That break was on the eastern side of the place, and consisted in the space from the mouth of the Savannah River to a short distance above the city—a space of about seven miles. Had DAHLGREN'S iron-clads been able to run up and cover this short line, HARDEE would have had no possible route of escape. We do not doubt that FARRAGUT, with wooden vessels would have accomplished this work. HARDEE may find some difficulty yet in getting his army on to the railroad or into Charleston; but the chances of success are in his favor.

The time covered by SHERMAN'S campaign, from the day he left Rome until he planted his army within the defences of Savannah, was just about forty days. The campaign will stand as one of the most striking feats in military history, and will prove one of the heaviest blows at the vitality of the great Southern rebellion.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—We publish in another column a correspondence of some interest to the public. The Citizens' Association has undertaken to protect the city, so far as possible, from the profligacy and extravagance by which the action of its public bodies of late years has been marked. Having heard that the Board of Supervisors had voted $50,000 to Mr. ORISON BLUNT, one of their members, as a testimonial for his services as Chairman of the Committee on Volunteering, they made inquiry from Mr. BLUNT himself as to the facts. Mr. BLUNT, in his reply, evades the question, and attempts to be facetious upon the Association by which it is asked. He will scarcely dispose of it to the satisfaction of the public in that manner.

Unless we have been misinformed, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution authorizing the Committee on Volunteering to present its Chairman with some suitable testimonial for his services. That committee voted him a service of silver plate, a gold medal, and $50,000 in money, to be paid from the City Treasury. Mr. BLUNT, in his reply to Mr. ROOSEVELT, acknowledges the receipt of the medal and plate, and speaks of this as only a "portion" of the testimonial. Whether he has received the money or not we do not know; but we are informed that a warrant for its payment has been drawn and countersigned by the Mayor. A similar resolution has been passed by the board in favor of Comptroller BRENNAN.

Mr. BLUNT in his letter alleges that he has rendered the city very essential service in saving it from the draft, and that he has been perfectly honest in all his official dealings with the public. The inference which he evidently wishes the public to draw, is, that he is entitled to $50,000 or $60,000 at the hands of the public as a reward for his honesty. Possibly the public may not take precisely that view of the matter.

Hitherto it has been deemed a matter of special congratulation when we have happened to get an upright man into a responsible city office. But if they are to be "rewarded" for their services by such wholesale votes of public money as this, it may become a question whether the city is benefitted or not. It certainly does not increase one's respect for men of presumed integrity, to find them quite so ready to claim payment for their forbearance.

A Despairing Howl from the Anglo-Rebel Press.

The panic which has seized upon the home and foreign rebel sympathizers is illustrated with much effect in the tone of the English Pro-Southern press. The London *Times*, it will be seen from our European news report, has at last come to the conclusion that, if the rebels still persist in carrying on the war, the South will be made "a howling wilderness." It reasons likewise, of course, that the North will be seriously injured in its financial and industrial concerns, unless peace can be brought about by negotiation. But this makes the admission of the hopeless condition of the Confederates not a whit less significant. Hitherto the London *Times* has defiantly proclaimed, in the face of the liberal intelligence of Europe, the absolute invincibility of the Confederated rebels. Through its agents at Richmond and at New-York, and by every species of partisan argument in its editorial columns, it has labored for years to convince the political and financial circles to which it finds access, that the permanent subjection of the South is an utter impossibility; that the North would itself be ruined before the task was well begun, and that it is for the interest of Europe that the "belligerents" should be regarded as entitled in every sense to a perfect equality in the consideration of foreign Governments.

Less than three months ago, so confident did this rebel mouthpiece profess to be of the assured position of the South as an independent political community, that it succeeded in creating a general belief in the London Stock Market, that the North was about to make terms with the Richmond conspirators. The consequence was a panic in consols such as had not been witnessed for years before, and the whole country was threathned with a disastrous financial revolution.

SHERMAN'S progress through the heart of the Southern territory; HOOD'S mad-cap invasion of Tennessee; THOMAS' well-assured position at and around Nashville; the great preparations in Hampton Roads and on the James River for striking at Wilmington, and closing up the only remaining part of rebeldom; and, more than all, the doleful mutterings of DAVIS and his fellow conspirators at their own headquarters, have at last compelled the London rebel press to open their eyes to the truth. It is, perhaps, of no great account now whether this ill-disposed section of the foreign press should admit the truth or should affect to conceal it, until the Southern concern bursts up finally, and makes them the scorn of Europe. But we will frankly admit that it would have been of no inconsiderable account, if, during the past three years, the leading journals of Paris and of London had dealt in honest representations, of the origin, progress and principles of the rebellion. That we have had all through, staunch friends among the journalists of both countries, is as cheerfully admitted, as it will be gratefully remembered by the loyal people of this country. But the weight of opinion, as created or influenced by the leading presses of France and England, has been against us. And to that fact the rebels owe nearly all the consideration they have had abroad.

All this, in giving consideration to the agents of the rebellion, contributed greatly to build up their credit; and without the credit extended to them at Liverpool, at London and at Birmingham, their powder and shot, their pirate boats and blockade-runners, would have given out or burst up within three months of the capture of New-Orleans. The maliciously disposed foreign press, however, in its efforts against this country, will soon be found to have done a vastly greater injury to the industrial and financial interests of Great Britain and Western Europe. Thousands upon thousands of British commercial men will find out before midsummer of the incoming year, that in so far as they have been guided in their business estimates by the Southern sympathizing organs, they have been trusting to a refuge of lies. The South will not become "a howling wilderness," but the authors of this rebellion will be howling fugitives before many months shall have passed.

The Changing Attitude of Kentucky—The Constitutional Amendment Facilitated.

A call for a State Convention appears in the Kentucky papers, to consider the policy that ought to be adopted by the State in respect to its own domestic interests and its loyal obligations. It is evident that Kentucky is at last seriously realizing the necessity of ridding herself of the institution which has done more than all things else to compromise her loyalty and protract her troubles. The altered tone of the Louisville *Journal*, since the election, so that it is not only respectful toward the Administration but positively friendly to the emancipation policy, is, of itself, a very significant token that public sentiment in the State is no longer what it was. This change is just what ought to be expected from sensible and true-hearted men.

We have always had faith that the State of HENRY CLAY was at heart sincerely loyal. That, we think, has been attested conclusively by the great number of soldiers she has contributed to the National armies, and their staunch behavior in the field. But the misfortune of Kentucky has been that, while she kept true to the Union, she yet remained as devoted as ever to the institution of slavery. She clung to the idea that, somehow, the rebellion could be put down, and yet slavery saved. Accordingly, she has refrained from going with the other loyal slave States—Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri—in adopting the policy of emancipation, and sustaining President LINCOLN'S Administration. She gave the Chicago candidate for the Presidency a very large majority, in the full persuasion that, if elected, he would endeavor to restore the Union as it was, with slavery in it still as a living element. This was her undoubted right. But the election showed that almost every other loyal State disagreed with her. The indorsement of the anti-slavery policy of President LINCOLN by overwhelming majorities, made it impossible for Kentucky any longer to believe that her own policy had a chance. Therefore she is preparing, very sensibly, to give up this policy and adapt herself to the new order of things. She accepts what she cannot prevent. The question now with her is not so much whether to retain slavery, as how to clear herself of it, and when.

It is easy enough to see how it is that Kentucky has been so slow to join the other loyal slaveholding States in giving up this institution. First, she held more slaves than all the rest of them combined—the last census showing the number to be 225,483, while Missouri had only 114,931, and Maryland 87,189, and the counties now embraced in Western Virginia about 5,000. Having more property bound up in the system, it was natural that she should be more anxious to save it. Again, revering the memories of her great statesmen, HENRY CLAY and JOHN C. CRITTENDEN, as she does, it was natural that she should cling with peculiar faith to their great policy of compromise as the panacea for all domestic strife, and should deem the preservation of slavery in the loyal States important to the conciliation of the slaveholding States in rebellion. These influences, combined with the fact that her leading public men have mostly belonged to that stiff Bourbon type, which is naturally unable to comprehend or conform to new circumstances, are quite enough to explain why Kentucky has been so backward in taking up emancipation.

But with all her delay, no constraint has been brought to bear upon her, either political or moral. The General Government has done nothing to break up the institution, save the necessary military measure of receiving black recruits to supply the deficiencies of quotas under the general drafts. The people of the North have undertaken no moral crusade against Kentucky; in fact, have scarcely commented on her course at all. They have had no anxiety, because sure that a change would come sooner or later. Kentucky cannot complain that she has been obliged to yield to outside interference. Her rights and dignity have been in every way respected.

Yet these tokens that Kentucky will soon adopt the policy of emancipation, have a national interest. The change will take away the last objection that could reasonably be offered to the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the land. Such a decree by the Free States against what has heretofore been treated as vested property, protected by inviolable State right, might be deemed at least harsh, in its application to a State which, in its State relations, has always been true to the Union. Nobody could complain of its being visited in all its sweeping force upon the States who have gone into the Confederacy. Having turned against the Constitution, it is signal justice that the Constitution should be made the means of their punishment, in wiping out that so-called "property," in the name of which their crime was consummated. That reason cannot apply to the Slave States which have continued loyal. It is an excellent thing, therefore, that all those States have, or will, of their own accord, put an end by their own act to the slavery within their limits. It takes from the amendment its last ungracious tinge, and gives peculiar fitness to its entire operation.

Kentucky needs but the extinction of slavery to become one of the most prosperous and beautiful States of the Union. She is by far the oldest State west of the Alleghanies, and none are more favored by nature. Yet slavery has been such a clog upon her that she has but crept, while the States north of her have strode onward with a rapidity that amazed the world. She needs but to be clear of this curse to put herself among the foremost.

Two Months of War and their Significance.

The past two months' campaigning has taught the rebels a hard lesson. Each isolated event has an important lesson of its own, but taken together they open up startling revelations. It must be sufficiently distasteful to the rebels that an army of fifty thousand men can cut itself off from its base at Atlanta and at leisure establish another three hundred miles distant, on the Atlantic coast. This fact alone proves the helplessness of the Confederacy outside of its intrenched strongholds. The rebels may agree with DAVIS that Richmond, or any other fortified point, may be forced from them without their suffering vital loss, but this will not make them relish being pummeled everywhere else. Then, again, HOOD'S defeat, taken by itself alone, conveys a scathing comment on DAVIS' policy of waging war. The same may be said of PRICE'S defeat in Missouri, or of EARLY'S in the Shenandoah. But in the summary, and considering the total result, there is conveyed to the minds of the rebels a still more disagreeable suggestion than is involved in simple defeat or indiscretion, and that is, that as their relative strength is diminished, the proportion of the waste attendant upon the war on their part is greatly increased.

During the last two months the rebels have lost forty thousand men, three fourths of whom have been taken prisoners on the battle field. Twenty-five officers of the rank of General have been placed *hors du combat*. More than three hundred and fifty pieces of artillery have been captured, (including those at Savannah,) and it is scarcely possible to estimate the number of small arms taken. These large captures of men and of guns appear almost incredible, when we consider that with the exception of Fort McAllister and Savannah, no fortress is included in the estimate; the captures were made on the battle field. Then look at the destruction of railroads, stores, and factories. Probably no country was ever more thoroughly devastated than the Shenandoah was by SHERIDAN after the battle of Winchester. SHERMAN, in his march through Georgia, entirely destroyed two hundred miles of railroad, besides large quantities of stores essential to the Confederate armies. All the great arsenals of the South outside of Richmond are within his grasp. CANBY'S expeditions from Vicksburgh and Baton Rouge destroyed millions worth of stores which had been accumulating for HOOD, and long lines of railway. According to rebel reports STONEMAN and BURBRIDGE did equally efficient work in BRECKINRIDGE'S rear on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. WARREN'S raid on the Weldon Railroad in the short space of three days destroyed twenty miles of the road —ties, rails and all—as effectually as if it had never been built.

In the meantime the rebels have so managed the Winter campaign that our losses during the last two months have been but trifling. HOOD'S campaign in Tennessee has shortened this war by many months, not so much because he has been beaten by THOMAS, as because by taking himself away from SHERMAN'S front, he has enabled the latter in one short month to accomplish results which, in the ordinary course of military events would have required long delays. How different the Winter campaign would have looked now if HOOD had contented himself with simply resisting SHERMAN'S further advance. Thousands of lives would have been lost, where, as the case now stands, SHERMAN has only had disabled about fifteen hundred men —a little more than LEE lost during the same thirty days by the shots of our pickets. Delay, too, would have been a great advantage to the rebels, as it would have given them several weeks of leisure in which to recuperate their armies. But that opportunity, thanks to rebel recklessness, is gone, and can never be recovered.

Never, we think, has it happened in any war that two months have been so decisive of grand results as the two which have just closed. It is only necessary that the people should hurry to the front every available soldier, in order to make the next few months completely decisive of this unhappy conflict.

SHERMAN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The full financial value of SHERMAN'S Christmas present it would be hard to estimate even roughly; but we get a ready notion of the worth of one item included in the Christmas gift. Gen. FOSTER tells us that Gen. SHERMAN has got 33,000 bales of cotton, and if we take these bales at the ordinary weight, we get a gross sum in greenbacks for them in New-York of $18,150,000; or at Liverpool (by the cotton quotations which we publish in the European news summary this morning,) SHERMAN'S gift can be turned into $7,821,000 in solid gold. Eighteen odd millions make up a tolerably handsome Christmas present without counting in the guns, the ammunition, the ships, cars and locomotives, and the prisoners, with which SHERMAN has supplemented his holiday token of remembrance.

The *Irvington Stories*, by Mrs. M. E. DODGE, (daughter of Professor MAPES,) commend themselves especially to the consideration of the young folk. They are written with a kindly purpose, and in a spirit that all can appreciate. The style is unusually graphic and free; and the material of each story is well suited to interest the youthful mind. There are eight separate pieces. We commend the book as one of the best of the season. It is illustrated by DARLEY, and published by JAMES O'KANE, New-York.

Retaliation on Prisoner's of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have treated the subject of "Rebel Treatment of our Prisoners," and of retaliation, now demanded by many, in a becoming spirit in your journal of Friday. It is natural that retaliation should present itself to the minds of many citizens as the only means of protecting ourselves against the repetition of the enormities practised by our reckless and shameless enemy, upon our sons and brethern, who have had the misfortune to fall into his barbarous hands. A member of Congress has even proposed to oblige, by resolution, the Secretary of War to resort to retaliation. But if this state of public feeling can be readily accounted for, it is also necessary to consider this grave subject with that moral calmness which always becomes the more imperatively requisite the more our passions are aroused, and even justly aroused.

No one doubts that of all the iniquities committed by the enemy in this cruel war, the treatment with which he has visited the captured Union soldiers is the darkest and most fiendish, and that the grief which we feel at the thought that those who commit this crime are after all our kin, is the greatest in this period of woe. Nothing shows so plainly and so loathsomely the moral depths to which the desperate worship of evil can lead man, if he once forsakes truth, honor and right, and boastfully forsakes them.

No one doubts that it is hard indeed, in such a case, to refrain just resentment from shaping itself into a plain act of palpable retaliation.

No one doubts retaliation is an admitted element of the laws of war. Our code distinctly says:

> "The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a branch. Yet, civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrages."—*Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field. Sec. 27.*

Retaliation has its use and necessity, but also its limits, and, being of so stern a character, the question whether it will effect its object is always an essential one, for retaliation is not revenge; if it were it would not be admitted.

Those who invoke retaliation do not clearly present to their minds what they desire. Is a repetition of the heartless infamy inflicted on our soldiers demanded? We could not do it. No civilized, feeling man could commit such callous cruelty. The thing would be impossible. Retaliation has its limits. If an Indian slowly roasts his white prisoners, would the white man slowly roast his Indian captives? If, however, full retaliation would be carried out by the superior belligerent, the question still would be whether, in the end, a line of conduct, severe indeed, but calm and manly, will not go further and have a better effect.

Even when retaliation was acknowledged as the exclusive principle on which penal law was founded, this retaliation had its limits, and it has undoubtedly its limits in the laws of war.

No mawkish sentimentality has induced the writer to express his views. He has had dear friends in those Southern pens, which have become the very symbols of revolting barbarity, but he desires, for this very reason, that the subject be weighed without passion, which never counsels well especially without the passion of mere vengeance. Let us bring down this general call for retaliation to practical and detailed measures. It is supposed, then, that retaliation is resolved upon; what next? The order is given to harrass, starve, expose and torture say 20,0 0 prisoners in our hands until their bones pierce the skin and they die idiots in their filth? Why should thing, be demanded which every one knows the Northern man is incapable of doing?

If, however, by retaliation be meant that captured rebels in our hands should be cut off from the pleasant comforts of life which Northerners subservient to the South love to extend to them, then, indeed, we fully agree. This treasonable over-kindness ought never to have been permitted. It has had the worst effect on the arrogance of our enemy, but prohibiting it is not, and cannot be called, retaliation.

Let us not be driven from the position of manly calmness and moral dignity; and let us, on the other hand, be stern, so stern that our severity shall impress the prisoners that they are such. But let us not follow rebel examples. It is too sickening, too vile. * * *

SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY — POLITICAL-MILITARY CHARACTERS.

Scott's Account of Military Characters—Jackson—His Proclamation Counteracted by Clay's Compromise—Failure of Compromises—Political Causes of the Rebellion—Taylor's Character—Taylor's Character Drawn by Himself.

THE BEECHES, December, 1864.

SCOTT'S Autobiography has been read by many of my young acquaintance, and there is a general complaint that he was so brief and scant in the part which is very interesting—his reminiscences and accounts of public characters. The few portraits he does give us are remarkably accurate. Half a dozen lines give a just estimate of ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, one of the real statesmen of our country. The account of JACKSON is the best yet given. His friends and his enemies have belabored him with praise and abuse; but he was a mixed character—mixed in strange proportions, with extraordinary faults, and extraordinary virtues. His political course was as mixed as his character. Commencing with a letter to MONROE, recommending the total abolition of party spirit, he terminated in a most violent partisan. Professing to be a Democrat, he put forth in his Proclamation of 1832 the whole creed of the Federal party Beginning and ending a hard money man, he did more to increase paper money, and encourage banks, and finally, to produce tremendous commercial overthrows, than any other man in the nation. In one word, with great talents and energies, he was the creature of his passions and prejudices. Fortunately, one of his passions was a profound and indomitable patriotism. In the place of BUCHANAN (in 1860–'61,) he would have hung DAVIS, BENJAMIN, and the other traitors, before they left the Senate Hall; and in doing it, he would have done right. Just because this was well known, had he been there, the rebellion never would have happened. But I have no doubt that Providence permitted the weakest of public men to be in power, that the cancer which had been eating the heart and poisoning the blood of the nation, should come to a head, and be exterminated. The proclamation of JACKSON in 1832 (written by EDWARD LIVINGSTON) contained the political principles on which the rebellion turns. If true, the Government is a National Government; if false, it is a Confederacy, in which the rebellion will triumph, and the country be divided up into petty States.

I supported JACKSON'S Proclamation, and opposed the Compromise of 1832. I thought then, and have had no reason to doubt it, that to tamper with treason was a dangerous thing. Better meet it, in the beginning, with a punishment so terrible that men will fear to repeat it. What did we get by compromising with CALHOUN and his nullifiers? We got two things which were the severest trials and misfortunes the country met with in eighty years—the commercial overthrow of 1837 and the rebellion of 1861. I shall not comment on them, for no student of our political history can doubt that they were the legitimate fruits of the compromise of 1832. We are now passing through a grand revolution, in moral as well as political ideas. One part of the moral revolution is that *we have passed beyond the era of compromises*. No more will the feeling that *compromises are necessary*, demoralize statesmen, destroy the stability of political institutions and present to the world the picture of a young and great nation, full of genius, energy and patriotism, enervated by a political nightmare. When some TACITUS, HUME or HALLAM shall portray to future generations the true character of that period, what a fine study it will be for the student of political science; and how very different will that character appear from what it seemed to some of the chief actors in it!

From 1831 to 1851, political events were very extraordinary, and most of them turned out in a very different way from what was expected. Gen. SCOTT was very familiar with the men and events of that period, and has given in his autobiography texts, rather than sketches, upon which a great deal may be said. I think he will admit that the sample we had of *military politicians* is by no means encouraging to any future investments in that department of political property. The last investment, by the Democratic party in the little Napoleon, was decidedly the poorest of the whole. If my strength and the public patience will permit, I will make in regard to military candidates some contributions to history. Among the portraits drawn by SCOTT is that of Gen. TAYLOR. It is perfect in its way. TAYLOR'S character lay in a small compass, and it is drawn in the Autobiography (pages 382–383) with vivid accuracy. That it is so, I will relate a scene which was very recently described to me by a friend, who was a party to it. This gentleman met Gen. TAYLOR, I think at Pittsburgh, where he had retired to a private parlor from the mob, who infest public men with applause, and of which TAYLOR was not at all fond. He called upon the General, and after some conversation TAYLOR inquired: "And what are your politics, Sir?" "I am a Whig, Sir." "So am I, Sir. I always was a Whig." "But, General, I didn't vote for you, because I thought you was not fit for it." "You are a man after my own heart, Sir; I am *not* fit, Sir, and I never was fit for it. I never read anything of civil affairs, and the people made a great mistake. I can fight, Sir, and I know *I will do no harm*; but the people didn't know that." This is TAYLOR'S estimate of himself, and it was entirely right, and fully justifies SCOTT in his very correctly defined character of him. TAYLOR was a pure, honest, simple-hearted man, who knew himself to be a good soldier, and knew equally well that he was utterly unfit to be a statesman. His honest patriotism saved him from doing harm, as he said. On the contrary, I think he did good. I doubt much whether we could have admitted California as a Free State if we had not had a Southern man and a brave man as President when the case was discussed.

I differ from the politicians in the estimate of military popularity. I doubt much whether any of the military candidates gained any material strength by his military reputation. On the contrary, they rather lost by it. If there are some men who unhesitatingly vote for a candidate who is the hero of a battle, there are many more who are jealous of military men, and fear their influence in the politics of the country. Politicians should recollect that the people are no longer ignorant. The press and the school have done a great work. The great body of the people are now well acquainted with public affairs. We have a large mass of ignorant Irish in the country; but they are almost the only exception to the fact of popular intelligence. I think Gen HARRISON did not get as large a popular vote as he should have had, considering the state of public opinion. TAYLOR was in a decided minority, and owed his election to VAN BUREN. MCCLELLAN lost more in the West than he gained in the East, by his military character. We did better with SCOTT, than either TAYLOR or MCCLELLAN did, on the popular vote; and he was far the best qualified of all the military candidates.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

Special entertainments, suitable for the young folk and the festive season, are provided at nearly all our places of amusement, except where a change is undesirable, as at the Academy of Music and the Winter Garden. At these establishments "Fra Diavolo" and "Hamlet" are repeated to-night. The opera steadily increases in public favor, and will remain the attraction until the close of the season on Saturday next. It is just the sort of work to add cheerfulness to the season. The music is light, graceful and melodious. The mise-en-scene and costumes are alike admirable. Mr. BOOTH's *Hamlet* has fairly electrified the town. He has given it twenty-four times, and the tragedy, with its beautiful scenery, seems destined to run for several weeks to come. Those who would enjoy an intellectual treat should by all means patronize the Winter Garden. At Wallack's Theatre to-night, TOM TAYLOR's comedy of "Masks and Faces" will be performed. It is an excellent piece and is admirably rendered by the company at this house. At Niblo's Garden the popular favorites, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will present three of their amusing pieces, the "Fairy Circle," "In and Out of Place," and "Barney the Baron." A night of merriment can certainly be enjoyed here. At the Olympic theatre the drama of the "Streets of New-York" has proved so eminently successful that it remains on the bills for another week. A new holiday piece is in preparation. At the Broadway Theatre Mr. J. E. OWENS repeats his inimitable personation of "Solon Shingle," and for the first time appears in a comicality called the "Live Indian." At Barnum's Museum a new fairy spectacle, long in preparation, will to-day be brought out in a style of great splendor. It is called the "Ring of Fate, or Fire, Air, Earth, and Water," and is described as being in three parts and four elements. It will be played many times to-day, and during the week, every afternoon at 3 and evening at 7. Mr. BARNUM has made several important additions to the Museum—among others are WOODRAFF's Bohemian Glass Blowers, heretofore at Hope Chapel. At the French Theatre there will be performance to-day at popular prices. The pieces are "La Poudre aux Yeux" and "Les Deux Timides." At the Hippotheatron, in Fourteenth-street, extensive arrangements have been made for the holidays. A new Christmas pantomime, on the old-fashioned plan, has been prepared, and will be brought out for the first time this afternoon. The introduction has been written by Mr. JOHN DARCIE, and the entire work has been many weeks in preparation. It enjoys the name of "Harlequin Blue Beard; or the Good Fairy Preciosa and the Bad Demon Rustifusti." The usual attractions of this well-conducted establishment are in addition to the pantomime. At HELLER's "Salle Diabolique" Programme No. 4, and the great Ravel pantomime of "Harlequin Santa Claus," are the sufficient inducements. No one can make a mistake in visiting HELLER's most amusing establishment. There will be four performances at VAN AMBURGH's Mammoth Menagerie to-day. The collection of birds, animals, &c., is remarkably fine.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gives its annual performance of HANDEL's immortal work, the "Messiah," to-night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The well-known cotemporary drama of the "Poor of New-York" has been revived successfully at this establishment under the name of the "Streets of New-York." We need scarcely remind our readers that the piece was played at Wallack's old theatre seven years ago. Its "run" was of sufficient duration to impress the public memory, and its present reproduction is a compliment to its then popularity. The piece is borrowed in a large measure from "Les Pauvres de Paris," but the suite of scenes is different, and the dialogue in many instances is entirely original. Something has now been added by "a gentleman of this city," and the added part is worthy of the reputation of that notorious person. Sufficient of the original structure remains to insure the success of the drama. On the occasions when it has been performed the "house" was all that could be desired, and we anticipate for the "Streets of New-York" a success not inferior to that which attended the performance of the "Poor of New-York." If it does not obtain it the fault will not rest with Mrs. JOHN WOOD. The cast is as good as her company can afford; the scenery is admirable. Nothing can be more vivid and real than the fire-scene of the fourth act. Equally excellent is the Union-square scene with its mechanical contrivance for showing the Fourth-avenue cars. These and other "points" were seized by the audience, and the applause testified that a success had been attained.

Mr. BOUCICAULT claims this piece as his own. There are at least three other persons (without counting the French unfortunates,) who may dispute his title to it. Mrs. JOHN WOOD may ascertain this fact from the books whence the drama has been studied. The subject is not worth discussion, but it exhibits Mr. BOUCICAULT's character in a light that is not altogether amiable. But, of the four persons who "did" the drama, Mr. BOUCICAULT—except in the way of endless dissertation—was the one who did least.

Fine Arts.

Several important editions have been made to Mr. NOELLE's splendid collection of German pictures, now on exhibition at the Crayon Gallery, corner of Eighth-street, (No. 756 Broadway.) Those who are fond of fine paintings would do well to pass an hour or two in the gallery. Admission free.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the President by the distillers to prevent his signing the Whisky Bill, while, on the other hand, the whisky speculators are as urgent that he should sign it.

MAJ. MULFORD TO VISIT RICHMOND.

Maj. MULFORD will soon visit Richmond, to confer with Commissioner OULD on the subject of a further exchange of prisoners.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

Count CHATEAUBRIAND, the new French Minister, will not sail for the United States until the month of April, being prevented from coming by sickness in his family.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

The question of a successor to Mr. DAYTON excites lively interest and much discussion. There is good authority for saying that Senator SUMNER is not a candidate for this post, and that he is lending the weight of his influence to another name. Mr. BIGELOW is being pressed.

A HOLIDAY IN WASHINGTON.

To-morrow will be observed as a holiday in all the departments, orders having been issued to that effect.

THE PETERSBURGH DISASTER.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have been in session for several days at City Point, inquiring into the circumstances of the mine fiasco. They have examined a large number of witnesses, and expect to be able to return with all the evidence by the middle of this week.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 25.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the Ten-Forty Loan for the week ending with Saturday amounted to $29,-[illegible],550, and to the Seven Thirty Loan, $5,334,000.

CASES OF CONSCIENCE.

Three cases of conscience have recently been brought to the notice of the Treasury Department. An officer of the United States being in doubt as to the propriety of having drawn a requisition for $125, has returned the money, with the request that one half of it be considered as the property of the Government, and the other as his individual contribution to the cause of "Uncle Sam."

Another anonymous correspondent returns $152 50, but desires no publication of the fact; while the third, transmitting $23 75, requests its receipt to be acknowledged through a New-York newspaper.

Farragut's Fortunes—Naval Prize Money

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to offer, through your columns, a suggestion to the friends and admirers of Admiral FARRAGUT, and of justice.

The prize-money due him and the men and officers of his command for the destruction of the rebel fleet on the Mississippi—though nearly three years have passed—has never been paid. His share would amount to a handsome sum, which, added to that now being raised by the generosity of your citizens, would enable him to maintain a style of life becoming the great naval hero of the age. Now, if men of influence would take the matter in hand, this just, as well as legal, claim, would be settled, and a substantial benefit conferred, not only on him who so well deserves the nation's gratitude, but also on others who have strong claims on it—the sailors of his fleet and their gallant commanders—Porter, Bailey, Boggs, Craven, Smith, Alden, and others. None in the naval service are more deserving than those who fought under FARRAGUT on the Mississippi, where they were exposed not only to the fire of the enemy's guns, but to the deadly malaria; yet the prize-money due them for the destruction of armed vessels in actual conflict, is left unpaid for years, while those engaged in blockading duty, who may never have heard the whiz of a hostile shot, are paid within a few months for the capture of unarmed vessels, which is accomplished without danger, and simply by the speed of their own.

Yours respectfully, OFFICER.

Prize Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times;

I wish you would again favor, through the columns of your paper, many of the officers and crews of the Western Gulf Squadron, by reminding Congress of the special act that is required for the purpose of paying the prize money which is justly due for the destruction of the rebel fleet and the seizure of steamers and other property at New-Orleans on the 24th and 25th of April, 1862. It is very poor encouragement for men who have risked their lives for the Government to again enter the service when the authorities at Washington in most instances show, by their actions, that they feel very little interest in the welfare of our sailors. What great difference is it to poor Jack whether a victory is gained or not? It is not him that gets the praise, although his life is in as much peril as those higher in position, and if he should by chance distinguish himself, perhaps he may be made a Master's mate, which the majority of good seamen would not accept or thank the department for the offer, as that grade of officers has no rank established by Congress, and by many of their seniors they are considered no more than first-class messenger boys. These appointments should not be given to men over 21 years of age. It is nothing but a boy's situation, and the duties appertaining to it can be performed by any youth of a few years' experience at sea. There are plenty of boys who would be glad to obtain a Master's mate's appointment and learn the duties of an officer in the navy—and why not give them an opportunity? In many ships I have seen old men in this position, and to my mind nothing looks so absurd and out of place.

Hoping this will attract the attention of some of our Washington dignitaries, I remain, very respectfully, &c., T. H. L., late of the *Varuna*.

Christmas.

Christmas was more generally observed in this city, yesterday, than for many years past. The churches were very elaborately decorated, the services were imposing, and the attendance large. The day was exceedingly fine, and "peace and good-will to all men" seemed to pervade the entire community. It has been determined to further celebrate Christmas by secular observances to-day. The Custom-house will only be kept open for an hour, for the purpose of recording arrivals and clearances. The Mayor's office is to be closed. In all the City Departments there will be no business transacted. The judges have united in adjourning all the courts, and no trials will take place to-day. The "Gold Room" is to be closed—the speculators determining to honor the festival. There will be no business transacted at the Petroleum Board. In addition to these, all the insurance, shipping and commercial offices will be closed. Business will also be suspended for the day at the various Consulates.

Christmas at the Howard-street Soldiers' Home.

This institution has been handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens and presents a fine appearance. The dinner will be served to-day, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and will be followed by a musical entertainment in the afternoon and evening. The band of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry will be in attendance. It is expected that some eight hundred men will be fed during the day, and the interest of the occasion will be increased by the presence of Gen. DIX, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT and Admiral PAULDING, who have been invited and will attend.

THE BORDER THIEVES.

Lord Monck's Order Calling Out the Militia—Six of the Burglars Again Under Trial—The Mode of their Arrest—How the Passport System is Relished.

The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing on the 23d, says:

"General orders were issued to-day by the Commander-in-Chief, naming the three battalions called out—several of the companies composing which have already appeared in detail, in the *Globe*. Lord MONCK accompanies the names with the following orders, which are conceived in a most commendable spirit:

"In calling out for actual service this portion of the volunteer force, the Commander-in-Chief desires to express the gratification he has experienced at the numerous offers of service he has received from volunteer companies all through the Province as soon as it became known that men were required for permanent duty. The Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force called out for duty, that they are embodied, not for the purpose of warfare, but with the object of aiding the civil power in its efforts to prevent aggression on the territories of a friendly State, on the part of persons enjoying the right of asylum in Her Majesty's dominions; and to maintain, as regards Canada, that complete neutrality with respect to the war now existing in the United States, which Her Majesty has enjoined on all her subjects. With these objects in view, it will be the duty of all officers commanding detachments on the frontier to take special care that the territorial rights of the Government of the United States shall be carefully respected, and that no infringement by the men under their command shall, under any circumstances, take place of such regulations for the security of their borders as may be made from time to time by that Government. It will be the duty of officers, should suspicious circumstances be brought under their observation, immediately to report any such to the civil authorities, and to place themselves under their guidance.

It is understood that dispatches have been received here from the Colonial Office, favorable to the scheme of Confederation adopted by the convention.

The Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says (Dec. 23,): "YOUNG, HUTCHINSON, TEVIS, SPURR and SWAGER, with BETTERSWORTH, who was found in their company, and denies being a raider, although of the Confederate army, were before Judge SMITH to-day. The investigation was adjourned until Tuesday to bring evidence.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, Chief of the Water Police, states that he went to Quebec with Judge SMITH's warrant. When at Riviere du Loup, he placed the police at different places on the road. On the 21st he saw two single sleighs approach; the men were covered in buffalo robes. He overhauled them and discovered YOUNG in one and TEVIS and HUTCHINSON in the other, with the driver. They were much surprised to see the Chief 300 miles from Montreal. They made no resistance, and were unarmed.

About $1,000 in gold was found on them, and a passport on YOUNG, certifying that he was JAMES IRWIN, a British subject. The horses were first-rate ones. They were about forty miles from the border. Had they had a warning of the Chief's approach, they would have given him a hard run. They walked a large part of the way going down.

Three hundred and ninety volunteers leave here on Monday night, on the arrival of the detachment from Quebec—in all six hundred and fifty—under Col. SMITH. The picked men are now together at the hotels at the expense of the Government. None have been sent against their will.

Naval.

THE NEW HOSPITAL TRANSPORT GEN. J. H. BARNES.—This magnificent new hospital transport, named after the Surgeon General of the Army, has just been completed, and sailed on Saturday for Hilton Head—the best adapted ship for the purpose ever fitted up in this country. The vessel was chartered for the Medical Department while she was yet on the stocks and before the usual state-rooms, saloons and other accommodations for passenger-vessels were commenced. She has been finished, therefore, with a single aim for convenience in the special service for which she is designed. The work has been done under the immediate supervision of Col. MCDOUGAL, Medical Director of this Department, aided by Dr. HOFF, Gen. VAN VLIET's Chief Quartermaster, and the owners. The ship is 1,400 tons burden, draws 12 feet of water, will make 12 miles an hour at sea, and can reach City Point, Va., or any other of the principal landings on the Southern coast. The accommodations for the officers and crew are entirely separated from those for the sick. They are upon the upper deck, and all the remaining space is used for hospital purposes. Accommodations for the Chief Surgeon and his Staff, for nurses, cooks and other employes, are arranged also with special reference to economy, as well as the rooms for the dispensary, clothing, commissary stores, kitchen and dining-room for the patients, beside bath-rooms, ice-room, water-closets, with wards for 650 sick and wounded, containing well-filled bed-sacks, linen sheets, pillows, &c., &c., with every facility for lighting and ventilation. The entire vessel is heated by steam-pipes. The berths are arranged to slide up and down, so that the patients can be placed in them without difficulty or danger, and they are supported in their positions by iron pins. The *J. H. Barnes* is under the charge of Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLEN, U. S. A., who is an eminently kind, humane and efficient officer, assisted by a full corps of medical officers, cadets, stewards and nurses. The Surgeon-General receives a deserved compliment in the naming of this ship, and those engaged in her construction and splendid outfit, may point to her with confidence, as a beautiful testimonial of the care of the Government for its suffering but uncomplaining heroes.

THE DICTATOR.—The trip of the *Dictator* from New-York to Hampton Roads was much more successful than was prophesied by many, and in due time the details will be made known. As the vessel has not yet completed her mission or arrived at her final destination, it is not deemed necessary to give particulars at present. Rumor says that she will have an opportunity to test her merits under fire in a few days, the result of which will be looked for with great interest.

Lieut.-Commander D. B. HARMONY has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous, No. 173 South-street, and ordered to command the *Sebago*.

THE HARTFORD.—The *Hartford* was put out of commission on Tuesday afternoon, at 4:20 o'clock. The riggers are now engaged in stripping her.

The *Queen* is loading ordnance stores for the North Atlantic Squadron.

Obituary.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES died at his residence, in this city, yesterday morning, of appoplexy. Mr. NOYES was born in Schodach, Rensselaer County, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1805. He commenced the study of law when fourteen years of age, in the office of SAMUEL B. LUDLOW, Esq., then of Albany. In 1823 he became a student in the office of the late Hon. HENRY STORRS, and in 1827, completed his studies, and was admitted to the bar. He commenced his professional life in Rome, where he was connected in business, first with the late WHEELER BARNES, Esq., and subsequently with Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER. In 1834 he removed to Utica, and formed a partnership with WILLIAM TRACY, Esq. Since 1838 he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in this city. The commanding position Mr. NOYES has for many years held at the bar in this State, his high social position and his unsullied character, and his indomitable perseverance in the prosecution of the business of his profession, will make his loss deeply felt by this community.

The Holiday Present most acceptable to a Lady is a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the United States the past year. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No Sewing Machine Complete without D. BARNUM'S "self sewer" Price only $1 50 with directions. Inventors office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail. Saves the eyes; no basting.

Perry's

MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

No 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore, at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons, the most beautiful assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Overshoes to be found in this city. His stock of goods comprise every variety of styles for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. The public are invited to call and examine at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Richmond.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices reduced since Nov. 1 from 50 cents to $3 per pair. Every variety of gents', ladies' boys', youths' misses' and children's boots, buckle-shoes, gaiters, slippers and water-proof and warm over-shoes always on hand. Gents' best French goods manufactured to measure promptly, at No. 150 Fulton-st.

C. C. RICHMOND.

Holiday Presents of AFFECTION AND CHARITY

WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINES.

No. 625 Broadway, New-York.

See Wheeler & Wilson's Button-hole machine.

Arctic Overshoes,

WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
WINTER BOOTS.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

The best assortment and quality of Winter Boots in the city, at reduced prices.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS.	PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR.	PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA.	PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

The Horrors of War can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot of ointment should be in every man's knapsack. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Holiday Gifts.

E. A. BROOKS would inform those about purchasing Christmas and New-Year's presents, and wish to combine usefulness with beauty in the selection, that he has a large and varied assortment of goods adapted to the present season, which cannot fail to please. Every description of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children, may be found at his establishment, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never molud their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

33 Second-hand Safes, of different Makers, (taken in exchange,) for sale cheap, by MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

No More Acceptable Present can be Given to old or young, than one of the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 537 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, Latest Styles.—WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—MORRISON.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. C. E. Phelps, LOUIS CARPENTER, of Connecticut, and Miss MARY MORRISON, of Bloomingdale.

STORER—KELLOGG.—At Fairhaven, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Mr. Folsom, Mr. R. M. STORER, of Bound Brook, N. J., and Miss EMILY KELLOGG, of Fairhaven.

DIED.

BATE.—At Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 20, of diphtheria, Mrs. EMMA BATE, wife of Geo. T. Bate, and daughter of William T. Livingston, of Buenos Ayres, S. A.

☞ Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

BRAGAW.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, 1864, LOUIS S. BRAGAW, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, in DeKalb-av., 5th door west of Marcy-av., Brooklyn.

☞ St. Johns, N. B., papers please copy.

CAROLAN.—At the Everett House, New York, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 31st year of his age, PETER CAROLAN, of J. & P. Carolan, merchants, Sacramento, Cal.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, S. J. [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies, from St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th-st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to California for interment.

HOWELL.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, at Fordham, ELIZA B., wife of R. S. Howell, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence.

MAY.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, Col. CHARLES A. MAY, formerly of the U. S. Army, aged 46 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the New-York Hotel.

NICOLL.—On Friday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 6 West 2[illegible]t-st., S. T. NICOLL, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and East 21st-st., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at Mastic, L. I.

NOYES.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, in the 60th year of his age.

JONES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8½ o'clock P. M., LIZZY, only child of G. W. and S. M. Jones, aged 1 year, 10 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place this day (Monday), at 2½ o'clock P. M., Dec. 26, from the junction of Broadway, 7th-av., and 43d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Lockport papers please copy.

STAATS.—On Saturday, Dec. 24, LYDIA CUYLER STAATS. Funeral services at 11 o'clock, Monday, at No. 255 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Albany.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WALLACK.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, JAMES WILLIAM WALLACK, in the 70th year of his age.

WOOD.—At the Revere House, Boston, Saturday, Dec. 24, Hon. JOHN M. WOOD, of Portland, Me.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. S. Sutphen, No. 125 West 42d-st., New-York, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

YOUNG.—In Yorkville, on Sunday, Dec. 25, EMMA ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Eliza Young aged 5 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

CLOTHING.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A fine assortment at greatly
REDUCED PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

TO LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

The UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared to underwrite Policies early in January.

The Company's specialty is THE INSURANCE OF INVALIDS AT MODERATE RATES.

All Life Insurance Agents doing business in this city are requested to present such applicants as may have been rejected by other companies, to Dr. E. W. LAMBERT, No. 92 Broadway, for examination without delay.

All policies will be made payable NOT LATER THAN THE AGE OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, OR DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE PERSONS INSURED.

JOHN WADSWORTH, President.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES complete, including the Sunday edition, from Dec. 1, 1860, to the present time. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* office.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

Subject:—"Reconstruction Now is Disgrace and Disaster"

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller and Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; McFarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; and at the door during Tuesday. Platform tickets at 121 Nassau-st.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer of
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.,
No. 203 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE, and sent to all parts of the country at the lowest trade prices.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' MEMORIAL.

The memorial prepared by order of the Corporation of this city relative to the death of the late Archbishop Hughes, is now on

FREE EXHIBITION,

by order of the Special Committee having charge of the same, at the piano warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 544 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS,

New Styles—Just received. THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,

FINE GOLD—New Styles—SIX, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOLIDAY WINES.

Fine and medium grades Sherries, Ports, Champagnes, Bourbon, Cordials, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Cigars, etc. G. E. MENDUM, No. 75 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

BUY YOUR FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY of Bourbon at MENDUM'S, Chambers-st., next door to Broadway. Prices range from $3 to $8. Choice and medium grade Champagnes from $25 to $50 per basket. Sherry, Port and Cordials cheap and good. G. E. MENDUM, Importer, No. 75 Chambers-st.

DIAMOND RINGS

Of all descriptions, from TWENTY-FIVE, FIFTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITIONS OF
THE SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY,
AND
DIARY OF
MRS. KITTY TREVYLYAN.
THE NEW WORK
BY THE SAME AUTHOR
WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH.
M. W. DODD, Publisher,
No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

SEND 20 CENTS FOR JAN. NO. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing Portraits, Biographies and Characters of Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers, the good and bad, the high and the low. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBER, with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once. Single No. 20 cents. For the year $2. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

JOHN GODFREY.
Read what the Press says about
BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,
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From the Philadelphia Press.

Nothing he has yet produced is even half as good as this.

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One of the most fascinating novels which we have ever read.

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It paints domestic life in this country much more faithfully than it has ever been done before.

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The book will, by the thoughtful reader, be found as instructive as it is absorbing.

EIGHTH THOUSAND READY ON FRIDAY.
G. P. PUTNAM.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers, No. 401 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY
BY
C. SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st.
REGNARD THE FOX,

Translated from the Low German at the Fifteenth Century. A new and elegant edition, printed on tinted paper, 12 mo. beveled cloth, gilt top. Price $2.

A NEW VOLUME BY AN AMERICAN POET.
REAL AND IDEAL.
By JOHN W. MONTCLAIR.
HURD & HOUGHTON, and F. W. CHRISTERN, N. Y.

A daintily printed collection. The verses show a graceful pen and a skillful mastery of the translator's art.—*New-York Evening Post.*

A series of short poems that have been warmly commended by a number of literary lights. Such as we have read are well conceived and exceedingly musical. Can anything fall more sweetly on the attuned ear than the exquisitely written composition, "Bells by Night."—*New-York Dispatch.*

THE VERY LATEST.
THE SILVER MINES OF NEVADA.
Just published.
For sale by D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.
Price 25 cents.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

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FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.
Every stove warranted as represented.
Call or send for descriptive catalogues.
EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
BOY'S SLEIGHS, SKATES AND TOOL CHESTS.

The largest assortment of ENGLISH SKATES in the city for ladies and gentlemen.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
TILL FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

SETS of best quality RICH CUT GLASS, consisting of 12 Goblets, 12 Champagnes, 12 Wines, 12 Rocks, 12 Finger-Bowls and 2 Decanters	$50 00
SETS of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, 2d quality, but good, 180 pieces	70 00
FRENCH CHINA GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 56 pieces, $16, $20, $22 and	25 00
ENGLISH DECORATED IRON STONE TEA SETS, 56 pieces	10 50
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, TOILET, 11 pieces	9 00
TEA SETS, WHITE, 50 pieces, TEA, 56 pieces	5 50
FRENCH CHINA TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, (per dozen)	2 50
A lot of English Japanned Trays, from 25 cents to	1 50

(each,) being about one-half cost of importation.

In addition to the above, we have a very complete Stock of WHITE FRENCH CHINA, CHANDELIERS, GAS-FIXTURES, CUTLERY and BRONZES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
RETICULES
and
WORK-BOXES,
CHEAP.
J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway,
New-York.

OPEN IN THE EVENINGS,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.
A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,
OF
BEAUTIFUL DINNER AND TEA SERVICES,
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS AND FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Sets of Glass Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!

If you want a Heater, Range or Stove that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES.

THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, to THIRTY DOLLARS. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NO PLACE LIKE MENDUM'S NO. 75 Chambers-st., one door from Broadway, to select your Wines, Fruits, Cordials, &c., for the Holidays. G. E. MENDUM, Proprietor.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.
DR. VONEISENBERG'S
NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT,
HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH,
DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED
OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logos, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Aesthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and etherealized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms [illegible], was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL,
Washington Market.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 186 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends (for November) have been declared payable Dec. 31, to Shareholders of record Dec. 20, 1864:

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Eighth Dividend..........One Dollar per Share

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
Third Dividend..........One Dollar per Share

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Fifth Dividend..........Three Per Cent

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Second Dividend..........One Per Cent

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
First Dividend..........One Per Cent

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of 15 Per Cent. and the Government tax out of the profits of the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The business of this bank will be discontinued after the 31st of December inst., and be merged into the First National Bank of this city.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared, out of the profits of the last six months, a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1865. The book of transfer will be closed from Dec. 28 to Jan. 4. By order. R. W. B. FREEMAN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after January 3, next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this bank, on and after the 3d day of January next. The tranfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, inclusive. By order.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 31st December inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to 31st December, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 27 to 3d January, inclusive. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Bank, payable on and after the 3d January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 4th prox. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865, to those who shall be stockholders on the 24th day of December inst., when the transfer books will close, and reopen again on the 3d day of January next.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1864. W. BEMENT, Treas.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annnual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865.
Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Dividend. The semi-annual dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
COR. 3D-AVENUE AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, (free from Government Tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the Third Monday in January, 1865.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner Varick, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before January 2, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
M. D. VANPELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st., open daily. Interest six per cent. All deposits made before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.
A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) per cent. out of the earning of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th of December until the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and three-quarters (1¾) per cent., free from Government tax, due Jan. 1, 1865, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock, and on Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid on and after the 3d day of January next, by the United States Trust Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

BULL'S HEAD BANK —TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.—The Board of Directors of the Bull's Head Bank have this day declared their usual Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo, inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 3d of January next, the Transfer Books to remain closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. B. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,—December 22, 1864.

DIVIDEND—A Dividend of Four per cent on the Capital of this Bank has been declared, free from Government Tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
Transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 3d of January.
By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 3d day of January, 1865. The transfer books close on the 24th inst., to reopen Jan. 3, 1865.
By order of the Board, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable after first Monday of January next.
The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 17 until Jan. 4, 1865. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st Instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Dec. 23, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 31st inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of January next. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, President.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the third (3d) day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Tuesday, Dec. 27, to Jan. 6.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, NO. 25 PINE-ST.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1865, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 24, and reopened on Thursday, Jan. 5.
THOMAS M. WHEELER, Treasurer

FINANCIAL.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-street.
CHARTERED, 1858.
CAPITAL..........$150,000.
SURPLUS..........41,000.
NOTICE.
The Annual Election for Directors of the above Company will take place at the Office on the 2d January, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.
The regular semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent., ex Government tax, will be paid on and after the 5th January.
J. C. WINANS, Sec.

CAUTION.

The First National Bank of St. Alban's, Vt., was robbed by an armed band of raiders on the 19th of October, 1864, of the following notes and bonds, viz.:
Four $1,000 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 18,681 to 18,684, inclusive.
Nineteen $500 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 28,083 to 28,101, inclusive.
One hundred and two $100 United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, Nos. 184,073 to 184,172, inclusive; and also Nos. 142,563, 142,574.
One hundred and nine $50 United States Treasury notes, Nos. 16,285 to 16,295, inclusive; 20,587 to 20,640, inclusive; 30,088 to 30,096, inclusive; 134,960 to 134,980, inclusive; 20,645 to 20,646, inclusive; also, 20,665 to 20,673, inclusive, and No. 30,081.
All payable to blank, order, dated Aug. 15, 1864.
Also, $15,000 5 per cent. legal tender coupon United States notes, dated Dec. 1, 1863, with one coupon taken off, of the denomination of $50 and $100. Also, $1,000 United States 5-20 coupon bond, No. 7,901, and two $100 United States 5-20 coupon bonds, Nos. 45,087 and 45,089.
All persons are cautioned against buying the same, as payment and conversion has been stopped.
A. SOWLIS, Cashier.
ST. ALBANS, Dec. 1 1864.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares of this Company, registered the 20th day of January next, and that the transfer books will be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of nine Trustees and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, Malden, N. Y., on the second MONDAY of January next, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock of that day.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CHOICE PETROLEUM LANDS AND leases for sale, selected by a competent and experienced agent. Correspondence is invited. Apply to or address D. C. STURGES & CO., McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government-Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

OIL CREEK PETROLIUM COMPANY.
SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.
The trustees of this company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. for the month ending Dec. 15, payable at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., Jan. 15, 1865. Transfer books close Jan. 10.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURsuance of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)
No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.
The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1864.
The undersigned, Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the increased capital stock of this Bank, hereby gives notice that 500 shares of such increased capital at $100 per share remains unawarded to the present stockholders, and are open for subscription by the public until the 26th day of December inst., at 12 o'clock M., when it will be awarded to the highest bidders for the same, but no bids will be received at less than par, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed for the interest of the Bank.
Payments for the stock when awarded will be required to be made at the Bank, on or before the 1st day of January next, with interest from November 1st, 1864.
J. S. FOX,
S. ALOFSEN,
A. H. WALLIS,
Commissioners.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1865, ON the Preferred Certificates issued by this Trust will be paid on and after the 3d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said Certificates stand registered, on the 24th inst.
The transfer books, both of Common and Preferred Certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and opened Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Trustees.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
THOS. HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at the office, No. 50 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the second day of January next.
Polls open from 10½ until 11 o'clock A. M.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 29, 1864.

NOTICE—MEDICAL OFFICERS OF NOT less than two years' service, who have been honorably discharged, and desire to receive appointments as Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army Corps now being organized at Washington, are invited to forward their applications, testimonials, and evidence of service, to the Surgeon General, without delay.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO., SANDUSKY, Dec. 20, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF this Company are hereby notified that the interest warrants falling due on the first day of January, 1865, issued with bonds, will be paid at maturity at the office of E. T. H. Gibson, Esq., No. 54 William-st., New-York.
C. L. BOALT, President.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due on the 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 25 William-st., on and after Jan. 3, 1863.
RUSSELL SAGE, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 CHAMBERS-STREET.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an additional One Per Cent. will be added on the 15th inst., to all taxes unpaid on that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of Twelve Per Cent. will accrue, to be calculated from the 10th day of October, 1864, to the date of payment.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest due on the First of January next, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 3d January, 1865, at the office of the Company, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
C. O. GILPIN, Secretary.

TO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND OPERATORS IN OIL STOCKS.—I solicit orders for the sale of oil stocks and subscription agencies for new companies. ALVIN WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit, Michigan.

SALT LANDS—AT SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, TOgether with salt works, for sale. Inquire of AMOS G. HALL, No. 41 Park-row.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN

TRUSTEES:
FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York.
NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.
EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamus & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and Broker, No 30 Broad-st., New-York.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
ROBERT CLARKSON, of CLARKSON & CO., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Oil City, Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Philadelphia.
TREASURER.
A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., New-York,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD-ST., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . 300,000 SHARES.
AT THE NOMINAL PAR OF $5 EACH—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.
Stock subject to no further assessment.
50,000 SHARES, OR $100,000, RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

A large majority of the stock of this company having been already taken in New-York and Philadelphia, the subscription books will remain open but a few days longer, at the offices named below.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS.
FRANCIS A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st.
POLHAMUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.
☞ Maps and Prospectus can be obtained on application at the office of the Company.

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT
BEND OIL COMPANY.
PRESIDENT,
CHARLES F. SIMPSON.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
THOMAS B. SUPPLEE.

CAPITAL..........$500,000
100,000 SHARES..........$5 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE..........$2
10,000 SHARES RESERVED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICE, No. 314 MARKET-ST., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping ten barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over three hundred feet deep, with large show of oil. Near this is the Cornplanter Well, which is now pumping three hundred barrels per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, five hundred and twenty feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect for producing largely.
No. 4. One-fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres, on the Alleghany River; six wells, now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front; all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half acre at Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Six acres in fee on Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany River; immediately surrounding this property are finely producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the office of the Company, now at No. 314 Market-st., Philadelphia.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7,3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first MONDAY of January next, until the 16th day of said month inclusive, be ready, at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1865, on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
The interest then due, and not called for prior to the said 16th day of January, 1865, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the city of Springfield.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, with Coupons exhausted, are required to present the bonds.
ALEXANDER STARNE,
State Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIA COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1864.

SALES OF FORFEITED STOCK.—THE following stock in the Sheldon and Columbia Copper Company is forfeited for non-payment of installment due Sept. 26, 1864, and that the same will be sold at public auction at the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 22 William-st., on the 31st day of December, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed, viz.: Certificate No. 33, name of W. H. Morton, 50 shares; No. 20, John Simpkins, 25 shares; No. 49, B. F. Woodward, 5 shares; No. 55, Herman Brahe, 25 shares; No. 72, James M. Shute, Jr., 50 shares; No. 77, John Richardson, 25 shares.
HENRY PHELPS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.
ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.
CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad, first mortgage bonds; COUPONS of Joliet and Chicago Railroad, first mortgage bonds; COUPONS of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, first mortgage bonds, and COUPONS of Dubuque and Southwestern Railroad, preferred first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1, 1865, will be paid at our offices on and after the 3d day of January next, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. E. H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 650 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FOR SALE—$300,000 COLUMBUS AND INDIANapolis Central Railway First Mortgage Sinking Fund, seven per cent. Bond, 40 years to run, by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Acqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Vixen*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; and whereas the substance of the said libel of information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on or about the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, on the Atlantic Ocean, off Wilmington, N. C., by the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, and praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition, under the seal of the said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the 27th day of December, inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.—Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, U. S. District Attorney, &c.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Whereas, a libel of information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, on the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, on behalf of the United States, against the steamer *Emma Henry*, her tackle, &c., and cargo; And whereas the substance of the said information is that said steamer and cargo was captured as lawful prize on the 8th day of December, 1864, on the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude 34° 13', north longitude 76° 43' west, by the U. S. steamer *Cherokee*, Act.-Vol. Lieut. Wm. E. Dennison, U. S. Navy, commanding, and brought to the port of New-York, And praying that the said steamer, her tackle, &c., and cargo may be condemned as lawful prize to the use of the United States. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said steamer her tackle, &c. and cargo, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of New-York, in and for the said Southern District of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of December instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated this 17th day of December, 1864.
ROBERT MURRAY, United States Marshal, &c.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, United States District-Attorney, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this city, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING.
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIFTH DISTRICT, 428 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

ALL PERSONS LIABLE TO DRAFT in this district, and others interested in filling its quota on the late call of the President for 300,000 men, are requested to use all means necessary to stimulate recruiting to the utmost extetn. Every facility will be extended to patriotic citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft, or otherwise aid the cause. Now is the time to finish the rebellion by promptly responding to the call of the President. HENRY P. WEST.
Captain and Provost-Marshal.
DAVID MILLER, Commissioner.
JOSEPH HILTON, Surgeon.

A CARD.—SUPERVISORS, TOWN COMMITTEES and individuals, can be promptly supplied with substitutes or volunteers for $600, (3 years men,) by the "UNION REPRESENTATIVE ASSOCIATION," No. 25 Chambers-st. References to bankers and merchants of the highest standing.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand steam-engine and boiler, of about 35 horse-power. Address JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., Newark, N. J.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamented, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for furnishing for issue to the United States Army, DESICCATED POTATOES for six months, at the rate of one hundred thousand pounds per month, first delivery to be completed Jan. 20, 1865.

The desiccated potatoes must be manufactured exclusively from sound potatoes of the best varieties, and without admixture of any other ingredients, to be in all particulars sound and free from sourness or unpleasant flavor, to be ground to the fineness of coarse meal, and packed in air-tight tin or zinc boxes, containing sixty pounds net, these to be packed in strong, well-made and strapped wooden boxes, two in each, with sunken and battened ends, like sample packages to be seen at this office.

Proposers will state where their manufactories are located, and will briefly describe their method of granulating and desiccation, stating also the average time required for the several processes of manufacture. The deliveries are to be made monthly, and free of expense to the United States, at the Subsistence Storehouse, No. 4 State-street, New-York, or at such other points in the City of New-York as may be designated by the proper authority.

Each proposer is required to furnish a sample of not less than three hundred and sixty pounds of his own manufacture, packed as above.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 27th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000,000 pounds of first-quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposal must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly filled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with net weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for that purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1864, from dealers, for such of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:
64 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 36 inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 55½ inches.
8 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 49½ inches.
82 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 57 inches.
4 Bowling or Low Moor Tyre to bore 47½ inches.
The above to be flanged, and 2½ to 3 inches thick.
Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.
10 kegs each hot pressed Square Nuts, ⅜ and ½ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vises.
500 lbs. Borax, 25 bbls. Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Babbitt.
25 Slabs Zinc, 25,000 feet Safety Fuse.
100 doz. Ames' No. 2 Shovels, or an article equally good.
20 reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
20 reams Emery Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2;
2 barrels best Copal Varnish;
5 barrels Mineral Paint (in oil.)
When samples are furnished they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.
The articles bid for and time of delivery must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded him.
Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.
By order of Col. WM. W. MCKIM, Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PHELPS,
Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, Dec. 27, for the following articles, viz:
Best English refined Flat Iron, assorted, from 7x¾ to ⅜x1 inch, per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Round Iron, ¾, 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch, per ton.
Square Iron, ⅜ and ⅜ inch, per ton.
Boiler Iron, 5-16 inch, per ton.
Sheet Iron, No. 28, "best bloom," per ton.
Best Oak-tanned Bridle Leather, from 9 to 11 lbs. per side, per lb.
Best Oak-tanned Harness Leather, from 12 to 15 lbs. per side, per lb.
Russet Leather, per lb.
Sole Leather, oak tanned, per lb.
Oil-tanned Leather, per lb.
Horse shoe Nails, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, per lb.
Cast Steel, ⅛x¾ to 2⅜x¾, per lb.
Cast Steel, square, ¾ and 2¼, per lb.
Cast Steel, octagon, 1¼, per lb.
Cut Nails, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d per keg.
Carriage Bolts, assorted, from 1x¼ to 6x⅜.
Round Iron, assorted, from ¼ to 1½ inch per ton.
Square Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1½ inch per ton.
Band Iron, assorted, from ⅞ to 4 inches per ton.
Hoop Iron, assorted.
Window Glass, American, 2d, 10x12, 12x14, 14x16, 14x18 per box of 50 feet.
Parties will please name in their proposals the length of time required to furnish the articles they offer, and will be expected to deliver at place of shipment in New York whatever is awarded to them, free of charge to the United States. Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by Government. The right is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous to the United States. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed
Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from Aug. 15, persons making deposits must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.
W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Calling renewed attention to the above, the officers of the Ninth National Bank—a designated depository and financial agent for the City of New-York—will receive subscriptions for the 7-30s, and allow the Government commission, as above. The notes are also on hand for immediate delivery. J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE.
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SAFE FOR SALE—HERRING'S LARGEST size, powder proof, nearly new, at No. 27 Murray st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 4.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine)........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)........$70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,200	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis........Saturday, Dec. 31.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Jan. 7.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 14.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan 21.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 11.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 18.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 7.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 14.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 21.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY	Dec. 31
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Jan. 7
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 14

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY Jan. 2, MONDAY, Jan. 30.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAIL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

The cabins of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled, will leave Pier No. 13, N. R., on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New Orleans direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 4..........NORTH STAR..........SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)
Jan. 13..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, VA.—REGULAR LINE.

The steamship SAXON LAVENDER, Master, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, as above, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA — THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,

Capt. BARTON,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Master, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 4.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, — STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 28th inst. A steamboat will leave the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 11th January.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE. The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, Master, will sail for Port Royal, S. C., on TUESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 8, East River. For freight or passage apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 8:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M., 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:45, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.3, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., 2, 5:30 and P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DE CUBA—NO. 7 BLEECKER-ST., having been disposed of by Mr. Miliani, the new proprietor offers his services in said establishment to the traveling public, and for their better accommodation he has made extensive repairs, and he begs to assure the public that his efforts will be directed to give them satisfaction and comfort.

The table will be varied daily. To insure entire satisfaction in this department, the proprietor has contracted with a cook of great reputation in his art.

Table d'hote will be served daily at 5 o'clock P. M.

The prices of board will be moderate.

In the Hotel de Cuba are persons that speak French, Spanish, German and Italian. P. F.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis is cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st, N. Y.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination, by all persons interested, viz.:

1. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. Building sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street.
3. Paving Thirty second-street, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue, with trap-block.
4. Paving Forty-first-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, with trap block.
5. Paving Forty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.
6. Laying cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street.
7. Flagging in Broadway, from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. Building sewer in Forty-third-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue.
9. Regulating and grading Eighty-Second-street, from First to Second-avenue.
10. Paving Sixtieth-street, from Broadway across Ninth avenue, with trap block.
11. Building a Sewer in Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison street.
12. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. Setting back curb and gutter in Marketfield-street.
14. Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, setting curb and gutter.
15. Building a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth street, and in Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
16. Setting curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth-street.
2. All the lots on Third-avenue and upon the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the blocks each side from One hundred and Eighth to One hundred and Eleventh-street.
3. All the lots on both sides of Thirty-second street, to the extent of half the block on the avenues from Sixth to Seventh-avenue.
4. All the lots on both sides of Forty-first street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.
5. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
6. All the lots in the westerly half of the blocks lying on the east side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
7. All the lots on both sides of Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-second-street.
8. All the lots on both sides of Forty-third street from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.
9. All the lots on both sides of Eighty-second-street from First to Second-avenue.
10. All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to the middle of the block between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
11. All the lots on both sides of Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to Madison-street.
12. All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.
13. All the lots on both sides Marketfield-street, from Broad to Whitehall-street.
14. All the lots on both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.
15. All the lots in block numbers 174 and 175; also all the lots fronting First-avenue, in block numbers 85 and 86.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice; and a hearing will be given to all such, on the 24th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec 24, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with trap-block.

Paving Forty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to east side of First avenue, with trap-block.

Paving William-street, from Fulton to John-street, with trap block.

Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-second-street, to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, to the extent of half the block from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, to the extent of half the block from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Also, all the lots on both sides of William-street to the extent of half the block from Fulton to John streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, to the extent of one-half the block from Second and Third avenues.

[This notice is a readvertisement of all the assessment lists herein referred to.]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-COURT HOUSE, Dec 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, 1ST, 2D AND 4TH WARDS CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 130 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District of the State of New-York, comprising the 11th and 17th Wards of the City of New-York, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the List of Taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay ten per centum additional, and a fee of twenty cents each for the service of the notice. Office open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall, on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE, } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES REILY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1864.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Sunday, the Finance Department of the City of New-York will be closed on MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1864. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

The public is respectfully notified that this establishment will remain

CLOSED
UNTIL WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,

when will be performed, for the first time in many months, Lovell's

BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
THE WIFE'S SECRET

which has been for some time in preparation.

SECOND MASONIC PROMENADE CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF BROOKLYN,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN, DEC. 27, 1864.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the fraternity and all the principal music and drug stores.

BROADWAY THEATRE. MONDAY.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Eighteenth week of the greatest of American comedians,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

First time of the excessively-absurd and atrociously-funny,

ORIGINAL AND ABORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA, adapted by Mr. John E. Owens (exclusively for his own amusement) from the stepmother tongue of a half-bred Indian, termed

THE LIVE INDIAN.

Tom Brown,
Miss Cerulea Crinoline.............. } Mr. John E. Owens.
Kin-ne-no-me-au, the Live Ind'an.

OWENS IN A TERRIBLE WAR-DANCE.
NEW LOCAL SCENERY BY MAEDER.
LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE,

which, notwithstanding its famous success, must give place to another of Mr. Owens' great characterizations.

In rehearsal, "Paul Pry" and "Comedy of Errors."

The performance will commence with "Solon Shingle."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
MONDAY, Dec. 26, (Christmas,) at 8 o'clock,
FAMILY PERFORMANCE, AT 75 CENTS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL.
TOYS GIVEN GRATIS TO THE CHILDREN.
LA POUDRE AUX YEUX. Comedy in two acts.
LES DEUX TIMIDES. Vaudeville in one act.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

LADIES' BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, will be held at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and 34th-st., from the 16th to the 30th of December, inclusive. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents; Children half-price. The supply will consist of rich, fancy and useful articles, and a well selected assortment of Children's Toys. Store prices will be asked. The Refreshment room will form an attractive feature, being amply supplied with the delicacies of the season. In consequence of the hall being previously engaged, the Bazaar will be closed on Friday, but will reopen at the same place on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., when the ladies earnestly solicit the patronage of their friends.

MUSEUM—OPEN AND FREE DAY AND EVENING—Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, make examinations, and give full written charts of character, at No. 389 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS AND MANUFACTORY,
NOS. 75 TO 85 EAST 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO-FORTES.

Seven first premiums, including

TWO GOLD MEDALS, AND ONE SILVER MEDAL, were awarded to Wm. B. Bradbury for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE." The only GOLD MEDAL of the American Institute of 1863 was awarded to WM. B. BRADBURY, for the "BEST PIANO-FORTE."

An assortment of these magnificent instruments at No. 427 Broome st., one block east of Broadway, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

RAVEN & BACON,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The musical profession having of late become quite prominent in connection with newspaper advertisements of four or five piano manufacturers in this city, each firm claiming superiority for their instruments from the indorsement of the same distinguished artists, we fear the innocent public, unacquainted with the tricks of the trade, may find themselves mystified as to where to select the best piano for their holiday gifts.

We would state that, as our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, it has not been necessary for us to obtain the opinion of the profession in regard to their quality, the instruments speaking for themselves. We are continually introducing improvements in our pianos, and they are up to the age in every particular. Parties desiring pianos will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

CUMMINGS & JENNY'S,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES.
No. 726 Broadway, New-York.

In these instruments are to be found the embodiments of those great qualities, volume, richness, purity and sonority of tone, which have so often met with the highest commendations of the leading artists throughout the country, and yet, they are offered to the public at prices, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other of equal quality.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

STODART PIANOS,

Known and esteemed as one of the BEST PIANOS manufactured, and for years have been used by the MOST HIGHLY CULTIVATED MUSICAL PEOPLE, and who will have none other.

Reference is made in all cases to parties who have the instrument, and they number thousands in this city alone, as to their qualities as a PERFECT PIANO in every respect. A fine assortment, recently from our factory, at our warerooms, No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STODART & MORRIS.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new

PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,

of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."

WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles, from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO—With carved legs and double carved lyre; finished back and front with heavy mouldings; pearl keys, pearl nameboard and key-slip; best city makers; will be sold at a bargain. Second-hand pianos, $100, $75, $50.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

SAWYER & THOMPSON'S NEW PIANOS, tone, touch and finish superb; warranted five years; prices moderate. Pianos and melodeons tuned, repaired or exchanged. SAWYER & THOMPSON, 765 Broadway, N. Y., and 59 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the most reliable pianos made, with the best modern improvements, wholesale and retail, at moderate prices, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

IMPROVED IRON FRAMES SQUARE PIANOS at Reduced cash prices. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS.—An elegant present for the holidays. Call at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

P. T. BARNUM AND SANTA CLAUS.—Fifty-four years ago the American Museum was first opened, but never before did it provide one tenth of the wonderful, beautiful, moral, amusing and instructive entertainments, which, during these Christmas Holidays, I cheerfully spread before families, children and strangers for their gratification.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

In celebration of this universal
HOLIDAY FESTIVAL OF MIRTH,
the management has summoned all
THE RESOURCES OF ART
to achieve a
SEASON OF LUXURIOUS ENTERTAINMENT
worthy the
TASTE AND REFINEMENT OF THE AGE,
AFTER MONTHS OF PREPARATION
and ILLIMITABLE OUTLAY, a new and gorgeous
SPECTACULAR FAIRY ROMANCE,
entitled the
RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,

in THREE PARTS and FOUR ELEMENTS, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, NEW AND COSTLY WARDROBE, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, and NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, will be performed EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½.

AND ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
MONDAY, Dec. 26,

almost every hour. Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. J. J. Pryor, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon, Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.

TO ADD TO THE MULTIFARIOUS ATTRACTIONS,
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS

have been engaged at an enormous expense. They will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,

in full operation.

O-KE-NA-WA-KAS TRIBE OF INDIANS,

in their customs, war dances, &c.

Miss JENNIE STONE, the Scottish Queen, 18 years old, and only 24 inches high.

W. B. HARRISON..........in..........COMIC SONGS

Three Fat Girls, three Giants, two Dwarfs, Albino Boy, Grand Aquaria, Living Otters, Kangaroos, French Moving Figures, Wax Figures, and a million other curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON. COMMENCES AT 7½.

GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THREE GRAND MATINEES,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNEXAMPLED PERFORMANCE.
PRODUCTION PRODUCTION
OF THE NEW GRAND AND UNEQUALED
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
Or, the Good Fairy Preciosa and the Bad Demon Rustifusti.

Produced on a scale of UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR, with New Machinery, Decorations, Appointments, New Costumes, Magical Tricks and Transformations, embracing the talent of the entire

MAMMOTH COMPANY,
AND THE
SERVICES OF ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
THE GREATEST FEAT EVER ATTEMPTED IN THE HIPPODRAMATIC WORLD.
THIS GREAT ENGLISH OLD-TIME COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
will be given in addition to
THE WONDROUS PERFORMANCES OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

The burlesque opening written and arranged by Mr. John Darcie; the Comic Scenes invented and adapted by Mr. R. Goodall; the new Music arranged by Mr. H. Wayrauch; the new and extensive Scenery painted by Messrs. Lehman & Bruce; the new Costumes by Mr. Phillips and Madame Devere; the Machinery and Mechanical Transformations by Messrs. Demitt & Brown; the new Properties and Appointments by Herr Wallauch. Abomilique, the Abominable, commonly called "Blue Beard," for the cogent reason that his beard was blue; the inventor of Polygamy and Mormonism, (afterward Clown,) Mr. N. Austin. Rustifusti, the Wicked Wizard, Blue Beard's Backer, the indispensable evil one of all the pantomimes, the terror of all good wives and marriageable maidens, and the consequent friend of flinty-hearted husbands, Mr. R. Ellingham. Electra, his head devil, with a phosphoric tail, the original man with a Black Bag, Master R. Stickney. Second Devil in the kitchen Cabinet, Mr. C. Devere. Ibrahim, the jolly old Turkish gardener, father of Fatima, the fair and fat, Mr. S. P. Stickney, (afterward Pantaloon.) Mr. F. Siegrist. Selim, Miss Fatima's young man, who is remarkably sweet upon her, and is naturally disgusted with the idea of her becoming Mrs. B. No. 22, Mr. J. Cook. (afterward Harlequin,) M. Carron. Preciosa, the good fairy, very precious indeed to all young lovers, the maternal protectress of injured innocence, and though a *good* fairy, Blue Beard's *evil* genius, Miss Julia. Fatima, Ibrahim's "one of two fair daughters," violently *attached* to young Selim, but *detached* from him by her father's mandate who has sold her to Blue Beard, which she regards as a very cruel *sell* indeed; the beau-ideal of her sex, curiosity included, Mrs. Soyer, (afterward Columbine) Marietta Zanfretta. Mrs. Blue Beard No. 1, a model spiritual wife, minus her head, which she carries in her market basket, Miss Lyons. Blue Beard's other twenty defunct wives, by as many eligible young ladies. Blue Beard's twenty-one children, various sized pledges of affection left in pawn by his defunct wives, to be *redeemed* by Mrs. Blue Beard, No. 22, Fairies, Imps of Darkness, with *Heller*-itish ways, Guards, Slaves, Ambassadors, Palanquin Bearers, Men-at-Arms, with good legs, Banner Bearers, &c., assisted by a Corps de Ballet of Fifty Ladies and Gentlemen.

CHARACTERS IN THE COMIC SCENES.

HARLEQUIN	M. CARRON
COLUMBINE	MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
SPRITE	Master R. STICKNEY
PANTALOON	FRANCOIS SIEGRIST
CLOWN	Mr. N. AUSTIN
SANTA CLAUS	Herr KNICKERBOCKER

EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, BEGINS AT 7½

Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.

MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1864,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
GRAND HOLIDAY BILL.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN NINE CHARACTERS,
Supported by the Entire Company.

The entertainment will commence with the original Legendary Drama and Fairy Spectacle, entitled

THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

Con O'Carolan	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Moleshee	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

After which the Protean Farce of
IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE.
in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will assume
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
BARNEY, THE BARON.
Barney, an itenerant Tinker,
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Will be speedily produced,
an entirely new and
ORIGINAL IRISH DRAMA,

of peculiar construction, and written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. The scenery, costumes, music and appointments.

ALL NEW.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.

GRAND CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS.
THE NEW PANTOMIME,
HELLER'S
SURPASSINGLY WONDROUS NEW TRICKS,
NEW MUSICAL SELECTIONS
AND THE
GREAT RAVEL PANTOMIME
OF
HARLEQUIN SANTA CLAUS;
OR
THE MAGIC CLOSET,
including the startling apparition of
THE GHASTLY WALKING SKELETON
and the surprising quasi-spiritual illusion of the
ELFIN GUITARS TWANGING IN THE AIR.
TWO MATINEES IN HOLIDAY WEEK.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.
Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8.

SYLVAN LAKE—FOOT OF SEVENTH-STREET HOBOKEN.—The Lake being closed on Sunday, for the purpose of flooding, will be open THIS DAY, with a fine field of ice. A new feature has been added to this Lake which none of the others possess, it being lighted by Professor Clark's Calcium Lights.

CRAYON ART GALLERY, NO. 766 BROADWAY, containing a choice collection of Oil-Paintings by Artists of the Dusseldorf and other schools. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.

Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

NO 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 60 figures of the German Cotillon. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

POLITICAL.

AT A PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE Seventeenth Assembly District Union Association, held on the evening of Dec. 23, 1864, at Washington Hall, No. 1,953 3d-av., and in accordance with the call of the sub-committee of the New York State Union Committee, the following-named gentlemen having received a majority of the legal votes cast, were duly elected officers of the aforesaid organization, to wit: President, H. P. Allen; Vice-President, Dr. Harvey H. Gregory, Dr. S. D. Brooks; Recording Secretary, G. B. Tunison; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. M. Hume; Treasurer, Wm. E. Pabor; Delegates to Central Committee, Abram Wakeman, James Davis, John P. Cumming, Nelson Crawford, Wm. Dunning, James Owens, James E. Watson.

STEPHEN H. KNAPP,
JOHN H. PORTER, } Inspectors.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO-NIGHT—FRA DIAVOLO.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
THIS (Monday) Evening, Dec 26, at 8.
(Twenty-third subscription night.)
Third night of Auber's new version of
FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO,

which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first representations.

MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
SIGNORI G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
LORINI,
DUBREUL,
WEINLICH,
ERNESTINE,
AURIOL.

Conductor..........Mr. CARL BERGMANN.
TUESDAY, DEC. 27—BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI.
NORMA. NORMA.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28—BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
FRA DIAVOLO.

Seats can now be secured for any of the above-named performances at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA SEASON.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8.
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI;
Her first appearance in her great role of Norma.
First performance this season of Bellini's grand opera,
NORMA—NORMA—NORMA.
With the following unprecedentedly great cast:

Norma	Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI
Adalgisa	Mlle. MORENSI
Pollio	Sig. MASSIMILIANI
Oroveso	Sig. SUSINI

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.
BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
FRA DIAVOLO—FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats can now be secured at the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
THURSDAY, Dec. 29.
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Auber's new version of the opera of
FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO.
with a very complete cast, including
MISS KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI,
SIGNORI G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
LORINI.

Dubreuil	Weinlich
Ernestine	Auriol

Seats can now be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Messrs. Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

CHRISTMAS EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE.

AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
FIFTH WEEK
OF
BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Mr. Stuart, in reiterating the announcement that Mr. Edwin Booth will appear to-night, and every night, in his great role of Hamlet, desires to acknowledge the gratification and encouragement the management has received in finding such splendid confirmation of its faith in the enduring power of Shakespeare, and such cheering evidence that no amount of love, labor or money expended on the production of his works will be unrewarded. We have been furnished in the proud and hitherto unexampled fact that Booth's Hamlet, as presented at this theatre, has drawn for twenty-five consecutive nights the most brilliant and intellectual audiences ever gathered in a New-York theatre, and enters on its fifth week with an unabated and unfaltering attraction. Those who desire to pass a Christmas evening of genuine enjoyment and delight should

COME
AND BRING THE CHILDREN
TO SEE EDWIN BOOTH'S HAMLET.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE."—*New-York Herald.*

"A part for which he has no living equal. Each new performance reveals fresh traces of intellectual command, persistent study and emotional sensibility."—*New-York Times.*

"Mr. Booth's personation has long ago assumed its rank as the most picturesque and refined example of American tragic art."—*New-York Tribune.*

"The subject is one for the painter, the sculptor and the conscientious historian. To these Booth should look to make his Hamlet as remarkable to the future as in the present."—*New-York World.*

"From the rising of the curtain until the going down thereof you are MY Hamlet. As a 'like' I fear I shall not look upon again."—*The Ghost of Shakespeare in Leader.*

SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE FIGURES OF GARRICK AS RICHARD, KEMBLE AS CORIOLANUS, KEAN AS OTHELLO, THE VERDICT OF TASTE AND CULTURE IN OUR TIME WILL PLACE THE HAMLET OF EDWIN BOOTH. More than ever since his present personation of the character does this performance impress the imagination as the very embodiment of Shakespere's noble and awful idea. In the presence of genius so thrilling and art so potent and delicate, one feels the pen of criticism should rest.—*N. Y. Albion.*

In addition to the intellectual enjoyment afforded by such an impersonation of the character, Mr. STUART ventures to suggest that even as

A SPECTACLE
for the
YOUNG,
IN THIS MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME,

The play as presented here offers an unequaled charm.

"Hamlet as presented here, in respect to scenery, properties and dresses, would take the very highest rank as a spectacle. Every scene is new, well conceived and well painted, and several of the scenes are masterpieces of the scenic art. We trust it will not be withdrawn until seen by every man, woman and child in the community."—*New-York Herald.*

"To see Hamlet as now performed at the Winter Garden, and see it with appreciation and sympathy, is to comprehend the genius of Shakespeare, and to witness its most spiritual ideal realized and reproduced in form, substance, color and meaning. The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*

Seats may be now secured in advance for the entire holiday season. Open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
FOUR PERFORMANCES
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.
At 11½ A. M., 2½, 4½ and 8½ P. M.
THREE PERFORMANCES
Every intermediate day at 11½, 3 and 8½ o'clock.
NEW ARRIVALS OF
RARE AND INTERESTING ANIMALS

from every part of the globe are constantly occurring at this colossal institution, which, as a Zoological Exhibition, now stands IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR to anything of the kind hitherto seen in America, while in many of its most prominent features it now surpasses any of the great Zoological Gardens of Europe.

Among the most important of the
RECENT ADDITIONS
TO THE IMMENSE COLLECTION
may be enumerated the following rare specimens
A FULL GROWN DROMEDARY!
A BABY DROMEDARY,
A ROYAL BENGAL TIGER!
ASIATIC LEOPARDS, SLOTH BEARS,
SPOTTED AXIS DEAR,
WHITE ZEBUS!
THE WHITE HIMALAYA BEAR!
The only one on exhibition in the world
A GIANT BABOON
of enormous size and prodigious strength, &c., &c., &c.
EVERY PARENT IN NEW-YORK
[illegible] living wonders.
should give his children a view of [illegible]
EVERY CHILD IN NEW-YORK

will derive more lasting gratification from a visit to this vast congregation of Animated Nature than can be obtained by the expenditure of many times the cost of a ticket in any other manner.

PERFORMANCES REPLETE WITH INTEREST,
are given every morning, afternoon and evening.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS. No half price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

COMMENCES AT 7¾.
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE HOLIDAYS

will be presented the great local sensational drama, peculiarly appropriate to the present season, in its Christianizing appeal to Humanity and its exposure of the hardening effects of wealth, entitled

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
in Five Tableaux and a Prologue.
The production of which, at this theatre, has achieved
A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION,

Willl close on
WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10 P. M.
No. 625 Broadway.
Open on
CHRISTMAS DAY AND EVENING.

"THE MESSIAH."

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY will give their thirteenth annual performance of Handel's grand oratorio, "THE MESSIAH," at the Church of the Puritans, Broadway, cor. 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1864. The solos will be sustained by Mrs. S. MOZART, soprano; Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, alto; Mr. GEORGE E. WEEKS, tenor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, bass; pianist, Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY. A spacious platform has been provided for the chorus and orchestra. The choral force of the Society has been largely augmented during the past year. The orchestra has been selected by Mr. EBEN with special reference to oratorio music, and is composed of the best artists in the city. Conductor, Mr. F. L. RITTER. Leader, THEO. THOMAS. Trumpet Solo, Mr. DIETZ. Single tickets, $1; family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 25. To be had at the principal music-stores, and at the piano warerooms of T. S. Berry, Esq., Nos. 458 and 593 Broadway; and Messrs. Illsley & Co., corner Broome and Crosby sts. No family tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the performance. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½ o'clock.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on the Innocents' Day, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report will be read, and Trustees, Managers, etc., elected for the ensuing year. The Children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited immediately after. A table of refreshments, etc., will be ready at 12 o'clock.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS festival of the JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn. Appropriate exercises by the children and addresses by Rev. J. M. THOBURN and Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D.
DANIEL B. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

North prostrated financially and commercially for years.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The disaster to the *Florida* was generally regarded as design, and Southern sympathizers indignantly denounce the American Government.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MEMORY.

The 14th of December being the third anniversary of the death of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Royal Family, paid a protracted visit to the Royal mausoleum, and spent the day in complete retirement.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the subject, trusts that now three years have elapsed, and every honor that a nation and gratitude could pay to the memory of the Prince has been offered, the Queen will now think of her subjects' claims, the duty of her station, and not postpone them longer in the indulgence of unavailing grief.

FEDERAL EMIGRANT AGENTS.

It was rumored that Federal agents were at work at Preston, seeking to beguile the factory operatives there to emigrate to America.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th was buoyant, but closed quieter, at 66f. 30c.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The news from all parts of the continent was exceedingly meagre and uninteresting.

PORTUGAL.

It was reported that the Minister of Marine and Public Works had resigned.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte had accepted the proposal, previously refused, for the appointment of a commission by the great powers to replace the police of the Danube under international control.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 15.

Cotton—The sales of the three days foot up 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet, and prices are easier on some descriptions, though quotations are unchanged.

State of Trade—The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

Breadstuffs are steady. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Red, 7s. 6d. @8s. Corn very dull and 6d. lower; Mixed 27s. 6d.

Provisions tend downward. Gordon, Bruce & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Beef has a declining tendency. Pork quiet at 65s.@70s. Bacon inactive. Butter firm. Tallow steady. Lard quiet and steady at 50s.@53s.

Produce—Ashes, small sales at 30s. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar dull. Rice inactive. Coffee steady. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11½d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, but there were large withdrawals for export to Egypt, which countermanded the receipts, and a further immediate reduction in the bank rate of discount was considered doubtful. The demand for discount continued unimportant. The funds closed flat on the 14th inst.

Satterthwaite's circular reports a steady market for American Securities. Quotations were almost unaltered, except for Eries, which have declined $2. Five-twenties, after touching 42, slightly improved, closing firmer at 42½@42¾.

Advices from Frankfort state that American Stocks remained firm, but the demand for them has decidedly eased, and they are now always a fraction below New-York prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat steady except the lower qualities, which have declined. Sugar active and firmer. Tea steady and unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow firm at 41s. 6d.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 89⅛@89¼ for money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Dec. 16.

Cotton—The Brokers' Circular report the sales of the week, 42,000 bales, of which 11,500 were to speculators and 4,750 to exporters. The market is easier and quotations barely maintained. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans..........28d.	Middling Orleans....26½d.
Fair Mobile..........27½d.	Middling Mobile....26½d.
Fair Uplands..........27d.	Middling Uplands....25½d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 376,000 bales, of which 12,500 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions quiet and steady, except Lard, which is slightly lower and flat, and Bacon, which is easier.

London, Friday, Dec. 16.

Consols, for money, are quoted 89¼@89⅜.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £32,000.

The Bank minimum rate of interest has been reduced to 6 per cent.

Illinois Central shares 50@51 discount,

Erie shares 37½@38½.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Another Cavalry Detachment Cut Up—Ambushed While on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winchester, Va., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Another disaster has happened to a detachment of cavalry, the result, apparently, of the grossest carelessness. On Saturday last, one hundred men of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. iles and Lieut. Hayne, went out on a reconnoissance toward Ashby's Gap, between Millwood and arry's Ford on the Shenandoah; the party was surprised, surrounded by a superior force of the enemy, and nearly one-half of the party pistoled on the spot. Thirteen are known to have been killed, fifteen to twenty wounded, and all the balance of the command, save six, who came in last night, are missing. Doubtless many of the missing will return to camp again, others possibly never will be heard from, but a still larger number will doubtless reach Southern prisons. As the command passed through Millwood, a negro gave information that there was a large force of rebel cavalry in the woods just beyond; but it seems his warning was not heeded, or if it was, no adequate arrangements were made to guard against surprise. The party had out flankers and an advance guard; the advance guard was allowed to move on through the enemy's line some distance, when it was charged by a small force, and the main command was enveloped by a superior force. The enemy only used pistols, while it unfortunately so happens that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry are not armed with that kind of weapon, and their carbines were of little use in close fighting. The rebels told some of the prisoners, who were subsequently released, that it was not their style to fight at long range with carbines—they preferred close and quick fighting. This accounts for the large number of killed and wounded in these affairs. No prisoners were taken during the fight, but afterward those captured were treated well, and all were robbed, of course. Capt. Miles was shot five times, and even then resisted when the enemy attempted to rob him. The man who performed this delicate job manifested the most exuberant joy upon securing the Captain's gold watch and pocket-book—the prize, to him, apparently, being an unusually large one.

Jacob Kaunkle, Company M, who was wounded in the shoulder, and captured, after being taken across the mountains, was told by an attending surgeon that he could not walk a great while, and therefore gave him permission to return to his command, furnishing him with the following pass, which reminds one of the practices of the gentlemen of the road in Spanish countries:

"Pass wounded Yankee to the Shenandoah River. osby's men respect this pass. W. H. Chapman,
Commanding Forty-third Battalion."

Five other wounded men—unable to walk—were furnished similar passes.

Each prisoner was robbed of everything—money, clothing, boots, &c. Indeed, the returned men say that it seemed as though plunder was all the enemy were fighting for.

From those returned, I have obtained the names of the following persons, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners:

Killed—Capt. Miles, Lapsley, Co. G; Sergt. Barber, Co. H: Silas Gibson, Co. L; Thomas Seaman, Co. L; Sergt. Tubbs, reported.

The above and the bodies of six others, I understand, are now on the way to camp.

The following named wounded are in Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, under the care of Dr. Barry.

George Caney, Co. I—left shoulder.
Wiley Birchinal, Co. F—breast and right arm.
Wm. Kilpatrick, Co. M—three wounds, slight.
Davenport McKenny, Co. G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co. M—right shoulder.
Andrew Chase, Co. B—arm.
Wm. M. Cochrane, Co. K—back.
Jacob Farley, Co. K—side, dangerous.
Andrew C. Gibson, Co. L—left breast.
Levi Barket, Co. I, was slightly wounded in head, and is a prisoner,
Farmer, of Co. I, is a prisoner, but not wounded.
John Jordan, Co. I—wounded in side, at camp.
Lieut. Hayne—wounded, and in camp.

E. A. PAUL.

General Rejoicings—The Late Disaster near Millwood—Additional Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Middle Military Division, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

In the absence of any stiring military events in this department, we have only to rejoice over Union successes elsewhere; this has been done here recently without strict or restraint. The grand acts of the gallant Thomas and his army in the West have been celebrated in triumphal salvos of artillery, and the news of the exploits of Sherman's army has been welcomed in the hearty manner only known to loyal men. Of course the disloyal in sentiment hereabouts are depressed great in proportion as Unionists have cause for rejoicing; this is a happy change to men in the field who have their ups and downs, their hours, days and weeks usually of depression and moments only of exhileration according to the reported success or non-success of Union troops.

Recently, however, the result of the grand movements everywhere seem to be in the right direction, and as may well be supposed there is much enthusiasm on one side, and a corresponding depression of spirits on the other.

Yet, in the midst of all these congratulations there has been some cause for grief in this valley—more as affecting the few personally, perhaps, than the many. The more the late affair of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry with Mosby's men is investigated, the worse it looks, because the disaster was apparently unnecessary.

Of the whole number (100) only twenty-five have as yet come in, twelve are known to have been killed, and twenty-three wounded, leaving forty unaccounted for. Some of this last number it is known are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, but it is feared many of them fell dead in the running fight that took place, and that their remains will yet be found. Lieut. Hague, one of the wounded survivors of the party, was brought into town yesterday, and from him I received a detailed and intelligent statement of the whole affair. He says the command left camp soon after 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 17th inst., and proceeded direct to Millwood; while passing through this place a colored boy was met who stated to the party that two or three rebel soldiers, stationed on the road, had run away upon their approach, but that the woods just ahead were "black with the enemy." This statement unfortunately was ridiculed or unheeded, but nevertheless some extra precaution was taken to guard against surprise—four men were thrown out on each side of the road as flankers, and the advance guard received additional instructions. The road between Millwood and Berry's Ford is somewhat circuitous; the fences are generally down, and there are occasionally to be seen groves of oak and pine. When near the river the main command halted just in a piece of woods, that on the left of the road being so open that cavalry could operate in it, while on the right the ground was covered with underbrush and timber. Capt. Miles rode forward to the advance guard, and just at this moment one of the men on the left flank came rushing in with the information to Lieut. Hague (now in command of the main column) that they had come upon the enemy. Hardly had this information been communicated, when the flankers on the left all came in at full speed, closely pursued by a detachment of the enemy; and almost at the same time three separate detachments from the same side of the road, charged upon the front, flank and rear of the main column, which was then standing in column of fours on the pike. Almost before an order could be given, certainly before one was obeyed—a majority of the men present being recruits—the enemy were upon them, pistol in hand, and then commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, the men generally rushing at will in every direction, while a few who remained in the road, surrendered and were shot on the spot. The detachment that struck the head of the command divided upon reaching the road, and while a portion remained there to cut off the advance guard, another portion crossed to the right, entered an open field and there this detachment was again divided, one portion swinging round to the left and attacking the advance guard, while the remainder wheeled to the right passing around the woods to sweep in any who might in the excitement of the moment attempt to escape in that direction. Lieut. Hague, finding that under the circumstances all regular resistance was useless, having failed in an effort to rally the men, made a circuit to the right and rear, accompanied by ten men, and struck the pike again near Millwood. Here he encountered two of his own men coming from the rear who made an attempt to escape by moving up the pike toward Berryville, but finding a force confronting them there were returning to the main column. Learning these facts Hague resolved to charge through this party, and succeeded in doing so successfully, only receiving a wound in his right forearm. Another ball hit his belt and glazed off; only one man (Parker) followed and he also escaped; the hearts of the others failed them and they were either butchered or captured. The fighting at this time extended over a wide space. Fugitives were to be seen running in every direction, hotly pursued by the exultant enemy, and when overtaken were shot down without mercy. No prisoners were taken during the melee, which lasted, according to the most reliable reports, nearly an hour, in which every man fought on his own hook. Some of the men are reported as having fought well, but if they did it was all in vain, for I cannot discover that any of the enemy were killed. The command dispersed, the rebels gathered most of the bodies and laid them systematically in a row upon the stoop of a house and burried their prisoners across Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, where those who were so badly wounded as to be unable to stand the fatigues of a trip to Richmond, were furnished with passes to return to camp, while the slightly wounded and those not injured at all, were started toward Richmond.

It is quite evident that Mosby's men are more than ever entitled to be designated as guerrillas. The prisoners who have returned and those who have escaped all say that it seemed to them as though Mosby's men cared more for plunder than for anything else. The instant a man was disabled or killed, the first thing was to rob him of everything valuable; watches (particularly gold ones) and money—even greenbacks—seemed to be the special weakness of the bandits. I have seen only one man who professes to have been wounded after he had surrendered. Reports, however, are to the effect that several were thus treated, and this seems to be confirmed by the fact that several of the injured have sabre cuts, when it is well known that Mosby's men are not armed with sabres.

Besides the loss of life and services of the men captured or disabled in this affair, the Government loses all, or nearly all, the accoutrements for eighty or more horses and men, and some eighty serviceable horses. With such disasters as these staring us in the face, the Governors of some States continue to commission citizens without any military experience whatever to command our brave soldiers in the presence of a brave and wily enemy.

Annexed will be found a corrected list of casualties, so far as it has been possible to obtain them:

Killed.
Capt W W Miles, Co I
Lapsley, Co G
Sergt Barber, or Parker, Co H
Silas Gibson, Co L
Thomas Seaman, Co L
Sergt Tubbs, Co I
David M Pollock, Co D
Jacob Shlur, Co E
John Keyser, Co F
McHenry, Co F
David Weaver, Co L
Philip K Ham, Co K
Captured.
Lieut W W Murray
Wounded.
George Carvey, Co I—shoulder
Wm Kirkpatrick, Co M—head, three places
Wiley Burchinal, Co F—arm
Davenport McKenny, Co G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co M—shoulder
Andrew Chipe, Co B—arm
Wm M Cochrane, Co K—back
Jacob Farley, Co K—side
Andrew C Gibson, Co L—breast
Lieut A G Hayne, Co E—arm
Lewis Hazlett, Co L—head
Wesley Pontius, Co K—head
Wm Scott, Co A—foot
J C Fox, Co L—head
P Troutman, Co L
Wm Lage
A R West—kicked by a horse

E. A. PAUL.

Williamsburgh.

Deadly Assault.—During a drunken quarrel, last evening, between a man named Alexander Magee and his wife, residing at No. 12 North Second-street, Eastern District, Mrs. Susan McCarron, residing in the same house, undertook to pacify them, when Magee, as alleged, drew a knife upon her. Mrs. McCarron thereupon picked up a bludgeon and beat him over the head in a shocking manner. All the parties were taken to the Forty fifth Precinct Station-house, where Magee's wounds were dressed by Dr. North.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Hood Before Nashville—Premise and Fulfillment—Our Soldiers Eager to Attack—Battles of Thursday and Friday—Fury of the Fighting—Impetuosity of the Union Assaults—Splendid Fruits of the Victory—The Jubilant and the Bleeding—The Marring Work of Battle—Concurring Successes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Long before this letter can arrive, the telegraph will have made your readers acquainted with the solution of the military embroglio about Nashville. What former letters have distinctly reiterated in regard to the strength and security of the city, and the ability of Gen. Thomas to foil and beat back Hood, is now perfectly verified.

Hood, with his army, had lain for a fortnight within two or three miles of Nashville. He came on in the imposing attitude of a pursuer. He came, notwithstanding his terrific punishment at Franklin on the 30th ult., confiding in his numbers, and vain-gloriously announcing that the city *must* fall before his prowess. If assault should not win it, a close investment and siege would ensure its evacuation. He has miscalculated as signally here as he did at Atlanta. He has shown himself as unsuccessful in besieging, as in holding what others besieged. He may be a brave man, as he has the reputation of being an adventurous and dashing one. But he has shown since assuming the chief command of an army, few if any, of the high qualities that mark a specially skillful or gifted commander. Certainly, if an almost unvarying series of reverses, indicate the opposite, the rebel autocrat will not long delay, to put Hood in the category of Johnston and Bragg.

Saturday morning found Nashville effectually relieved from Hood's presence. It required two days to do it, for his troops had intrenched themselves strongly over against ours, and the hilly character of the country, while affording special facilities for formidable defensive works, rendered it particularly hazardous and difficult to carry them. But nothing could resist the impetuosity of our soldiers. They had entire confidence in their leader and in themselves. Since the assault upon the city had been delayed day after day, they had become eager to take the initiative. They were even fearful that Hood would steal away, and the coveted opportunity to engage him be lost.

The time at last came. On Thursday morning the order was given for a determined attack on the rebel positions. The rifle-pits, just on the outskirts and running around the city, were manned. Many of the newly-enlisted soldiers were assigned to duty here, as a post requiring less nerve than to meet rebel veterans face to face at the extreme front. Skirmishers were thrown out thick along our whole line, advancing in plain view of hundreds of spectators, large numbers of whom were convalescent soldiers in the hospitals.

From the University grounds a portion of the rebel lines was distinctly visible, and in front of them the smoke of the skirmisher's muskets was seen to rise from various points. Presently the reports of these wary fighters grew quicker and more continuous, and the thunder of artillery, stationed on various acclivities also in view, fell upon the ear. The mighty roar of cannon, beginning in the early morning, lasted all the day, the batteries of left, right and centre pouring fourth simultaneously at times, their terrific peals, while at intervals, a report that made the houses jar and the windows rattle, announced that the gunboats down the river were taking part in the conflict. Without minutely recording the various operations of the several corps, or of the subordinate constituent elements of each, let it suffice to say, that as the evening fell, the day's struggle proved a decided success to the Stars and Stripes. Every position assailed had been carried. Batteries had been silenced and captured. The rebels had been pushed back everywere, on the right, and centre, where the main brunt of battle fell, they had receded three or four miles. While, in addition to the ground gallantly gained, there were secured, as the trophies of the day's heroic achievement, 17 cannon and upwards of 1,000 prisoners. Thus promisingly was the battle inaugurated.

On Friday morning the struggle was renewed. The rebels had been pushed back on the previous day full three miles, and as their lines had been diminished in extent by drawing in the two wings, the space fought over was narrower than on the day before. Where the main battle raged during Friday, might seem, viewed at a little distance, to cover hardly the space of a mile. Gen. Steedman's command, which held the left, and which was composed in part of two brigades of colored troops, encountered no enemy in front of them on Friday, although on Thursday they had found themselves hotly engaged. The colored troops, by the testimony of all, behaved with signal gallantry, and contributed their full share to the glory of the great result. Steedman's orders were to move down from the left toward the centre, held by the old Fourth Corps—Gen. Stanley's—whose wound did not permit his presence at this battle. The record of this corps is a proud one. Wherever heavy fighting was to be done, from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, and from Pulaski to Nashville, the staunch and stalwart veterans composing it were sure to be honored with bearing much of the heat and burden of each fearful day. On their right was the corps of Gen. A. J. Smith, with the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. Schofield, in reserve, ready to take such part in the battle as circumstances or some emergency might render necessary.

The details of the battle will be given, if they have not been already, by the correspondent to whose province they specifically belong. I would not recount—though I might do it, in this case, somewhat understandingly—what others, from their position, will recount with the utmost fullness and precision. I will only add, that the great result fully vindicated the excellence of Gen. Thomas' dispositions, and the spirit and heroism of his soldiers. With one or two slight interruptions in their course—they could not be called repulses—our gallant columns continued to advance, in spite of the fiercest fires from musketry and cannon, driving the rebels from their first line of works, pressing them closer and closer; our batteries steadily gaining new and commanding positions, nearer to the last rebel defences, till, at the close of the grand charge, which commenced at 3 o'clock P. M., lasting less than two hours, the enemy was utterly routed, "and the red field was won." A more furious and awful cannonade than that, which made the earth fairly tremble during the progress of this final *coup de main*, I never heard before, and I have heard those of the two terrific days of the second Bull Run, of South Mountain, and of Antietam. The rattle of musketry, as the charges were made, was proportioned to the tremendous roar of artillery. Both proclaimed the intense earnestness and fury of the conflict, and that its effects must be signally disastrous to rebel confidence and aspirations. In fact, its fruits to the Union cause are splendid and precious. Not alone the relief and permanent safety of Nashville; not the discomfiture of Hood and his hordes, and the bitter agony of defeat by an enemy he affected to regard as a certain conquest; not the loss of the many stricken down in battle, nor that of some five thousand prisoners and 50 cannon, with the spoils, and swooped up by the pursuing victors; not these form the chief value of the victory—but the demoralization of an army which needed only this to show how hopeless the rebel struggle is to gain a firm foothold in Tennessee, and how certain and irresistible is the progress of the Union arms to the final and not distant goal, the complete crushing of the rebellion. And more than this, the effect upon the country of a victory so signal, at a point and juncture where victory, for obvious reasons, must have many times its ordinary force in nerving all loyal arms, and raising spirits prone to droop; making the lukewarm ardent, and the timid courageous, and the hesitating decided, and the doubters ashamed of their distrust. All this gives the success of Thomas an importance and value quite out of proportion to the numbers engaged in the struggle.

But in the exultant acclamations with which victory is hailed everywhere, the faint accents of the noble sufferers who have shed their blood to gain it, are apt to be unheard. The eye, dazzled by gazing upon a splendid triumph, with its concomitants and results, fails to see, for a time, the ghastly face of him whose life is oozing away through a mortal wound; the mangled form borne slowly along to its hospital couch; and the deeply-pensive and affecting look of some stricken one, proclaiming that the end of life is just at hand for *him*, and all that the heart clings to—of home, and friends and kindred—is to solace it no more. In the hottest of a fight, the ambulances ply their work, bringing in those whom succoring hands have brought off the field. Stretchers too, convey tenderly to the field-hospital those whom the destroying missiles have stricken down. Men carried thus present, where a great battle is raging, all forms and modifications of wounds. Yonder are several ambulances approaching, with their sad freight, the officers' hospital, the only one of this character in Nashville. The guns are thundering and the excited combatants are shouting not far off, and here are some of the fruits of "glorious war." We will look on as the carriages are slowly driven up, and prompt and experienced hands stand ready to relieve them of their bleeding burden.

The first lifted from the ambulance is Col. Sidney Post, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois, and commanding, on the 16th, the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. A cannister-shot—while gallantly charging at the head of his brigade—crushed through the upper part of his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He bears his hurt manfully, and though reported dead, may yet recover. Here is Maj. A. J. Finch, of the Twelfth United States C. T., severely wounded through both hips. Adjt. S. E. Day, of the Thirty-third Missouri, is borne in, pierced through the lungs, from the effect of which he has died to-day. Five other officers have been brought in and are now here, with a precisely similar wound. A Captain is here, with a fracture on the top of his head from a shell, the brain appearing through the opening. He seems fatally hurt, but promises, strange as it may seem, to get well. There is one with a shattered leg or arm, requiring present amputation, which may or may not save the threatened life. Another has part of his jaw carried away—another his limbs paralyzed by a ball reaching the spine—another a ball through the cheek, coming out behind the neck—another his shoulder shattered, or his knee, or elbow, or foot; but it needs not to particularize more, and to those who have passed through a large hospital after a battle, even this were superfluous. It is a fearful spectacle—an awfully vivid commentary on the atrocity of war, when carried on for any other purpose than to gain and secure, against oppression and anarchy, man's highest and holiest rights and privileges. In a righteous struggle, as ours is, the end consecrates the means. The preservers of order, national unity and true freedom, when made victims of the battle through their devotion, are lifted into heroes and martyrs whom a grateful country will always be proud to honor.

The whole number of officers from the battles of the 15th and 16th, brought to this hospital thus far, is 78, and this is far from being the full list of casualties from this class. The number of private soldiers—less in proportion than that of officers—is pretty large, and these are distributed among the hospitals of the city. The hospital accommodation has been necessarily enlarged. One of the two University buildings is ordinarily large enough to accommodate all the sick and wounded officers applying. Now—as during the last Summer when Sherman was fighting every day—the second building has been put in requisition, and is nearly two-thirds occupied by officers. For the soldiers' special needs, the McKendry Chapel is again prepared for hospital use. The Catholic Cathedral is taken for this purpose for the first time—also the Second Presbyterian Church, near the Louisville depot, and Post Chapel No 2 beside which, additional hospital tents are being prepared on the grounds of Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2. When all these places become occupied with their full number of wounded and sick, Nashville may well be called a city, not of churches just now, but of hospitals.

To convert so many of the former into the latter may seem a little heedless of the religious wants of so large a population as is gathered here at present. But to take proper care, and the best possible care, of the noble men who have been pierced and maimed by rebel bullets, in defending the ark of our civil and religious liberties, is the first and highest religious want just now that all humane souls feel. Let the churches be put to this grand use if they must be. Religion will shed no tear over their desecration, but will smile rather that her altars, from which the frequent prayer has been wafted to God, to befriend the needy and succor the suffering, are surrounded and pressed by heroes bearing this character, and who bear it because they offered life itself to save these very altars from overthrow and ruin.

Long as this letter is, I must add a word in regard to the cheering tidings that come to greet, us even as I am writing. Thomas is following vigorously upon the heels of the flying foe. The routed Hood will find no rest, and instead of snugly nestling in Nashville, it will be fortunate for him, indeed, if he get even the wreck of his dispirited army clear from the clutches of his energetic pursuer. The gallant Stoneman, too, has achieved a victory in East Tennessee. Breckinridge, whose coming to join Hood to make the capture of Nashville sure, had been confidently announced in any number of reports for the last two weeks, has found his purpose thwarted, and been forced to flee in dismay before the Union arms. Basil Duke, in command of Morgan's old force, has shared the discomfiture of Breckinridge, with whom he was associated. East Tennessee is thus relieved and made secure as well as the middle and western portions. Let Sherman's great enterprise now only succeed completely, as it is on the point of doing, involving, probably, the success of Grant's greater one, and our soldiers may begin to get ready for laying their muskets aside, and resuming the peaceful vocations of everyday life. Certainly the omens of a speedy peace are auspicious. The God of battles seems everywhere going before our armies and striking for them, and bringing the glorious end visibly near.

C. V. S.

At Mme. Demorest's, No. 473 Broadway, patterns may always be procured of the favorite and most desirable styles. Dressmaking is also extensively carried on here, and fluting done to perfection.—*New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

The neatest goods for Holiday Presents—Foley's celebrated Gold Pens and Pencils.

Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Bashfulness, Diffidence, Sensitiveness.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See Phrenological Journal for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gentlemen: It has been our misfortune to have our place of business at No. 55 Beekman-st. entirely destroyed by the fire of last night.

The Herring Patent Safe we purchased from you some time ago was in our office on the third floor of the building, and contained the property and effects of our late firm. We succeeded in reaching the safe this afternoon, and are happy to say that we found its entire contents, consisting of books, papers, insurance policies, bank bills, &c., &c., all in a well-preserved condition, no injury whatever, except the leather covers, which are curled by the steam from the fireproof composition.

JOHN WOLFE,
JOHN B. DASH,
late firm of WOLFE, DASH & FISHER.

Herring's Patent Champion Safe, the best fire-proof safe ever manufactured.

Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safe, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron.

Made and sold only by HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
{ Boys from $10 to $20. }
{ Men's from $20 to $45. }
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Presents.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Chipp was called to the chair.

The minutes of December sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Eugene F. Daly to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nicholas Muller to lay a drain from his premises, number one hundred and sixty-five Christie-street, to connect with the sewer in said street, opposite numbers one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and sixty-four Christie-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Sexton to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers twelve and fourteen Desbrosses-street, and numbers sixty-five and sixty-seven Watts-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of the public parks, the Croton water police, and the inspectors of lamps be increased from two to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Coughlin, he having permission from the owners, to have a stand in front of premises number one hundred and seventy-six West-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Peter Carroll, to erect and maintain a stand on the street, on the easterly end of Union Market, between Houston and Second streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, a portion of the street west of the railroad track between Warren and Murray streets is rendered almost impassable, and after several ineffectual and unsuccessful efforts to have the same repaired, the merchants doing business in front of said street determined to have the said street repaired, at the cost of ninety dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the said parties be refunded said amount of ninety dollars out of such funds as are unexpended in the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a bill of the New-Yorker for advertising, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Patrick McNamara for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Church of St. Philip, to pay an assessment for a sewer in Mulberry-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier number-forty-seven, North River, to repair and raise the pier to correspond with the changed grade of the street, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the transaction of their business on the pier; that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the cost of the timber and labor necessarily used in the raising of said pier, and be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution providing for pay for extra services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cowan, for services as Inspector of Incumbrances.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—8.

On motion of Alderman Jones, the further consideration of the paper was indefinitely postponed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Cornelia-street, from Fourth to Bleecker street, approved by the Mayor December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating one thousand dollars to the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution increasing the salaries of the book-keepers in the Finance Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Forty-seven, in the lot number one hundred and sixty Wooster street, recently purchased for them by the Comptroller, said house to be similar in all respects to that now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that Third-street be paved with trap-block pavement, from Avenue A to Avenue C, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and one half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman McCool—1.

Resolution that the salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the General Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars a year each, and that the same are hereby increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such increase from said January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to sell the lot purchased by the late Comptroller, R. H. T. Haws, number three Dover-street, for Hose Company Number Ten, and purchase the lot number seven Dover-street for said Hose Company Number Ten.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution making a donation to Lena Wyman.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the sum of three hundred and inserting the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Petition of the Seventy-first Regiment for a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin L. Trafford, Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, (as a donation,) to enable them to replace furniture, &c., destroyed by fire, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McKnight—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen with resolutions; first, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the telegraph connection herein referred to, restored, and the same put in working order at the earliest period; and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. Robinson for the sum of twenty thousand dollars in full settlement for the telegraph from the Telegraph Office, City Hall, to the police headquarters; also to the Post-office bell-tower, and to the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as well as for the past uses made of the said telegraph and for the balance of the term which said patent may have to run, and charge the same to any account which may have an unexpended appropriation, and the said amount of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New-York National Guards, for the sum of ninety-five dollars for music furnished on the occasion of the dedication of the Sanitary Fair.

Which was indefinetely postponed.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilman with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Nugent for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being amount paid by him in error on lot number sixty-one, (Ward number,) in Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—6.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers for the amount set opposite their names:

The World Company, for advertising	$31 20
Washington Brass Band, for music	70 00
Meyer's Brass Band, for music	81 00

—as per bills hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, the President, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen McCool, McKnight, Kelly, Ottiwell—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in favor of building a truck for Hook and Ladder Company number fourteen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Motion received and laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, the twentieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Shannon moved to amend by making the hour of meeting ten o'clock A. M.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Hardy, Ottiwell—7.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

The motion of Alderman Farley was then put and carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises. 4 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 01 | Gov. Island.. 6 35 | Hell Gate.. 8 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Meteor, Drew, Boston, via Newport 2 ds., in ballast, to R. B. Forbes.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Ladd, Cow Bay Dec. 7, with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Has had a succession of the most violent gales from the westward most of the passage. Been 7 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Wallace, Messina 70 ds., with lemons, rags and sulphur to Peck & Church. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 7. Has had heavy weather on the coast. 18th inst., lat. 37 15, lon. 75 20, passed a number of (apparently) powder kegs and pieces of small boxes, also planks with spikes in them.

Bark Thames, (of Scarboro, Eng.,) Frazer, Colombo Sept. 2, with coffee and Plumbago to order. Crossed the equator Nov. 21, in lon. 25. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Atlanta, Philips, Aspinwall 22 ds., with nuts, etc. to Murray & Nephew.

Brig W. R. Kibby, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Keith, Matamoras Dec. 1, with cotton to Smith & Dunning. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since, heavy N. W. winds. Dec. 16, Samuel Foulk, cook, died after 3 mos. illness. The brig John Butler sailed 2 ds. previous for New-York; brig Thos. H. Terry, for New-York, sailed one day previous.

Brig Highland Mary, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Anderson, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton to S. & J. Schiffer. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Union, Smith, Long Island, Bahamas, 19 ds., with salt to Thos. A. R. Webster & Co. Had heavy weather; lost jib and small anchor, split mainmast, etc.

Schr. Hannah Matilda, Thorn, Charleston Bar 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Walrus, (Br.,) Lake, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. M. H. Read, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Bentley, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Tilt, Prescott, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Steelman, Nanticoke River, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Maria Hall, Scarfield, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Godey, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ida Dellaterre, Fitchett, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. S. Warner, Smith, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Cranmer, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. H. Croskey, Myers, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. Henry Cole, Ducker, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. E. Nelson, Rhoades, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, City Point 24 hours.

Schr. Moderator, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Daniels, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. Avail, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cyprus, Cole, Calais, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary A. Joins Walton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Alice, Hallett, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Herschell, ——, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

U. S steam transport Fountain, Higbee, for Hilton Head.

Miscellaneous.

Mem.—The American brig General Ward, blew up at Shanghai on the 21st of October. All the crew were killed except one.

The ship Azra, from New-York Sept. 30, for the Clyde, lost sails and boats.

The ship New-York, from Sunderland, for New-York, foundered off Dagger island. Crew saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Long Island, Bahamas, Dec. 6, schr. Volant, for Nassau and New-York.

Arr., from New-York Oct. 17, Centurian, at Melbourne; 20th, Guiding Star, at Woosung; 12th, Queen of the Seas, Costa Rica and Jubilaume, at do.; Dec. 11, Plymouth Rock, at Deal; 11th, Elizabeth Jenkins, at Flushing; 12th, Orient, at Liverpool; 13th, John Bright at do.; 11th, Ewsteron, at Broadstairs.

Arr. from Boston, Sept. 27, Lady Dufferin, at Melbourne; Oct. 20, Ocean Rover, at do.

Arr. from Callao, Dec. 13, S. Blanchard, at Queenstown.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sept. 20, Collinwood, at Melbourne; Oct. 20, Helvetia, at do.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.,
who is famed for selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Fish, and all kinds of Groceries and Provisions, cheaper than any other dealer in the city, has reduced the prices of all his goods for the holidays, so that everybody can now get bargains. Just received, 1,000 assorted packages Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, from ⅛ to a barrel.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.
Perfect Fitting
AND
MORE DURABLE
Than any Other.
READY MADE
OR
TO ORDER.

IRA PEREGO & SONS
NO. 175 BROADWAY—NO. 85 NASSAU-ST. N. Y.

BALLOU'S
Patented
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SHIRTS.
Warranted to fit, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

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PURE CROTON POINT
WINE DEPOT
7 CLINTON HALL Cor. 8th St

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Continued from the First Page.*)

North prostrated financially and commercially for years.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The disaster to the *Florida* was generally regarded as design, and Southern sympathizers indignantly denounce the American Government.

PRINCE ALBERT'S MEMORY.

The 14th of December being the third anniversary of the death of Prince ALBERT, Queen VICTORIA, accompanied by the Royal Family, paid a protracted visit to the Royal mausoleum, and spent the day in complete retirement.

The London *Times*, in alluding to the subject, trusts that now three years have elapsed, and every honor that a nation and gratitude could pay to the memory of the Prince has been offered, the Queen will now think of her subjects' claims, the duty of her station, and not postpone them longer in the indulgence of unavailing grief.

FEDERAL EMIGRANT AGENTS.

It was rumored that Federal agents were at work at Preston, seeking to beguile the factory operatives there to emigrate to America.

FRANCE.

The news is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th was buoyant, but closed quieter, at 66f. 30c.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The news from all parts of the continent was exceedingly meagre and uninteresting.

PORTUGAL.

It was reported that the Minister of Marine and Public Works had resigned.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Porte had accepted the proposal, previously refused, for the appointment of a commission by the great powers to replace the police of the Danube under international control.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 15.

COTTON—The sales of the three days foot up 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet, and prices are easier on some descriptions, though quotations are unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Red, 7s. 6d. @8s. Corn very dull and 6d. lower; Mixed 27s. 6d.

PROVISIONS tend downward. GORDON, BRUCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: BEEF has a declining tendency. PORK quiet at 65s.@70s. BACON inactive. BUTTER firm. TALLOW steady. LARD quiet and steady at 50s.@63s.

PRODUCE—Ashes, small sales at 30s. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar dull. Rice inactive. Coffee steady. Resin quiet. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum firm at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11½d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, but there were large withdrawals for export to Egypt, which countermanded the receipts, and a further immediate reduction in the bank rate of discount was considered doubtful. The demand for discount continued unimportant. The funds closed flat on the 14th inst.

SATTERTHWAITE's circular reports a steady market for American Securities. Quotations were almost unaltered, except for Eries, which have declined $2. Five-twenties, after touching 42, slightly improved, closing firmer at 41¾@42¾.

Advices from Frankfort state that American Stocks remained firm, but the demand for them has decidedly ceased, and they are now always a fraction below New-York prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT steady except the lower qualities, which have declined. SUGAR active and firmer. TEA steady and unchanged. RICE steady. TALLOW firm at 41s. 6d.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 89⅛@89¼ for money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular report the sales of the week 42,000 bales, of which 11,500 were to speculators and 4,750 to exporters. The market is easier and quotations barely maintained. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans..........28d.	Middling Orleans....26½d.
Fair Mobile..........27¼d.	Middling Mobile....26¼d.
Fair Uplands..........27d.	Middling Uplands....25¾d.

The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The stock in port is estimated at 376,000 bales, of which 12,500 are American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady, except Lard, which is slightly lower and flat, and Bacon, which is easier.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16.

Consols, for money, are quoted 89¼@89⅜.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £282,000.

The Bank minimum rate of interest has been reduced to 6 per cent.

Illinois Central shares 50@51 discount.

Erie shares 37¼@38¼.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Another Cavalry Detachment Cut Up—Ambushed While on a Reconnoissance—List of Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, Va., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Another disaster has happened to a detachment of cavalry, the result, apparently, of the grossest carelessness. On Saturday last, one hundred men of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Capt. MILES and Lieut. HAYNE, went out on a reconnoissance toward Ashby's Gap, between Millwood and Barry's Ford on the Shenandoah; the party was surprised, surrounded by a superior force of the enemy, and nearly one-half of the party pistoled on the spot. Thirteen are known to have been killed, fifteen to twenty wounded, and all the balance of the command, save six, who came in last night, are missing. Doubtless many of the missing will return to camp again, others possibly never will be heard from, but a still larger number will doubtless reach Southern prisons. As the command passed through Millwood, a negro gave information that there was a large force of rebel cavalry in the woods just beyond; but it seems his warning was not heeded, or if it was, no adequate arrangements were made to guard against a surprise. The party had out flankers and an advance guard; the advance guard was allowed to move on through the enemy's line some distance, when it was charged by a small force, and the main command was enveloped by a superior force. The enemy only used pistols, while it unfortunately so happens that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry are not armed with that kind of weapon, and their carbines were of little use in close fighting. The rebels told some of the prisoners, who were subsequently released, that it was not their style to fight at long range with carbines—they preferred close and quick fighting. This accounts for the large number of killed and wounded in these affairs. No prisoners were taken during the fight, but afterward those captured were treated well, and all were robbed, of course. Capt. MILES was shot five times, and even then resisted when the enemy attempted to rob him. The man who performed this delicate job manifested the most exuberant joy upon securing the Captain's gold watch and pocket-book—the prize, to him, apparently, being an unusually large one.

JACOB KAUNKLE, Company M, who was wounded in the shoulder, and captured, after being taken across the mountains, was told by an attending surgeon that he could not walk a great while, and therefore gave him permission to return to his command, furnishing him with the following pass, which reminds one of the practices of the gentlemen of the road in Spanish countries:

"Pass wounded Yankee to the Shenandoah River. MOSBY's men respect this pass. W. H. CHAPMAN, Commanding Forty-third Battalion."

Five other wounded men—unable to walk—were furnished similar passes.

Each prisoner was robbed of everything—money, clothing, boots, &c. Indeed, the returned men say that it seemed as though plunder was all the enemy were fighting for.

From those returned, I have obtained the names of the following persons, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners:

Killed—Capt. Miles, Lapsley, Co. G; Sergt. Barber, Co. H; Silas Gibson, Co. L; Thomas Seaman, Co. L; Sergt. Tubbs, reported.

The above and the bodies of six others, I understand, are now on the way to camp.

The following named wounded are in Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, under the care of Dr. BARRY.

George Caney, Co. I—left shoulder.
Wiley Birchinal, Co. F—breast and right arm.
Wm. Kilpatrick, Co. M—three wounds, slight.
Davenport McKenny, Co. G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co. M—right shoulder.
Andrew Chase, Co. B—arm.
Wm. M. Cochrane, Co. K—back.
Jacob Farley, Co. K—side, dangerous.
Andrew C. Gibson, Co. L—left breast.
Levi Barket, Co. I, was slightly wounded in head, and is a prisoner.

Farmer, of Co. I, is a prisoner, but not wounded.
John Jordan, Co. I—wounded in side, at camp.
Lieut. Hayne—wounded, and in camp.

E. A. PAUL.

General Rejoicings—The Late Disaster near Millwood—Additional Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

In the absence of any stirring military events in this department, we have only to rejoice over Union successes elsewhere; this has been done here recently without stint or restraint. The grand acts of the gallant THOMAS and his army in the West have been celebrated in triumphal salvos of artillery, and the news of the exploits of SHERMAN's army has been welcomed in the hearty manner only known to loyal men. Of course the disloyal in sentiment hereabouts are depressed great in proportion as Unionists have cause for rejoicing; this is a happy change to men in the field who have their ups and downs, their hours, days and weeks usually of depression and moments only of exhileration according to the reported success or non-success of Union troops.

Recently, however, the result of the grand movements everywhere seem to be in the right direction, and as may well be supposed there is much enthusiasm on one side, and a corresponding depression of spirits on the other.

Yet, in the midst of all these congratulations there has been some cause for grief in this valley—more as affecting the few personally, perhaps, than the many. The more the late affair of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry with MOSBY's men is investigated, the worse it looks, because the disaster was apparently unnecessary.

Of the whole number (100) only twenty-five have as yet come in, twelve are known to have been killed, and twenty-three wounded, leaving forty unaccounted for. Some of this last number it is known are prisoners in the hands of the enemy, but it is feared many of them fell dead in the running fight that took place, and that their remains will yet be found. Lieut. HAGUE, one of the wounded survivors of the party, was brought into town yesterday, and from him I received a detailed and intelligent statement of the whole affair. He says the command left camp soon after 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 17th inst., and proceeded direct to Millwood; while passing through this place a colored boy was met who stated to the party that two or three rebel soldiers, stationed on the road, had run away upon their approach, but that the woods just ahead were "black with the enemy." This statement unfortunately was ridiculed or unheeded, but nevertheless some extra precaution was taken to guard against surprise—four men were thrown out on each side of the road as flankers, and the advance guard received additional instructions. The road between Milwood and Berry's Ford is somewhat circuitous; the fences are generally down, and there are occasionally to be seen groves of oak and pine. When near the river the main command halted just in a piece of woods, that on the left of the road being so open that cavalry could operate in it, while on the right the ground was covered with underbrush and timber. Capt. MILES rode forward to the advance guard, and just at this moment one of the men on the left flank came rushing in with the information to Lieut. HAGUE (now in command of the main column) that they had come upon the enemy. Hardly had this information been communicated, when the flankers on the left all came in at full speed, closely pursued by a detachment of the enemy; and almost at the same time three separate detachments from the same side of the road, charged upon the front, flank and rear of the main column, which was then standing in column of fours on the pike. Almost before an order could be given, certainly before one was obeyed—a majority of the men present being recruits—the enemy were upon them, pistol in hand, and then commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, the men generally rushing at will in every direction, while a few who remained in the road, surrendered and were shot on the spot. The detachment that struck the head of the command divided upon reaching the road, and while a portion remained there to cut off the advance guard, another portion crossed to the right, entered an open field and there this detachment was again divided, one portion swinging round to the left and attacking the advance guard, while the remainder wheeled to the right passing around the woods to sweep in any who might in the excitement of the moment attempt to escape in that direction. Lieut. HAGUE, finding that under the circumstances all regular resistance was useless, having failed in an effort to rally the men, made a circuit to the right and rear, accompanied by ten men, and struck the pike again near Millwood. Here he encountered two of his own men coming from the rear who made an attempt to escape by moving up the pike toward Berryville, but finding a force confronting them there were returning to the main column. Learning these facts HAGUE resolved to charge through this party, and succeeded in doing so successfully, only receiving a wound in his right forearm. Another ball hit his belt and glazed off; only one man (PARKER) followed and he also escaped; the hearts of the others failed them and they were either butchered or captured. The fighting at this time extended over a wide space. Fugitives were to be seen running in every direction, hotly pursued by the exultant enemy, and when overtaken were shot down without mercy. No prisoners were taken during the melee, which lasted, according to the most reliable reports, nearly an hour, in which every man fought on his own hook. Some of the men are reported as having fought well, but if they did it was all in vain, for I cannot discover that any of the enemy were killed. The command dispersed, the rebels gathered most of the bodies and laid them systematically in a row upon the stoop of a house and burried their prisoners across Berry's Ford, on the Shenandoah, where those who were so badly wounded as to be unable to stand the fatigues of a trip to Richmond, were furnished with passes to return to camp, while the slightly wounded and those not injured at all, were started toward Richmond.

It is quite evident that MOSBY's men are more than ever entitled to be designated as guerrillas. The prisoners who have returned and those who have escaped all say that it seemed to them as though MOSBY's men cared more for plunder than for anything else. The instant a man was disabled or killed, the first thing was to rob him of everything valuable; watches (particularly gold ones) and money—even greenbacks—seemed to be the special weakness of the bandits. I have seen only one man who professes to have been wounded after he had surrendered. Reports, however, are to the effect that several were thus treated, and this seems to be confirmed by the fact that several of the injured have sabre cuts, when it is well known that MOSBY's men are not armed with sabres.

Besides the loss of life and services of the men captured or disabled in this affair, the Government loses all, or nearly all, the accoutrements for eighty or more horses and men, and some eighty serviceable horses. With such disasters as these staring us in the face, the Governors of some States continue to commission citizens without any military experience whatever to command our brave soldiers in the presence of a brave and wily enemy.

Annexed will be found a corrected list of casualties, so far as it has been possible to obtain them:

Killed.

Capt W W Miles, Co I
Lapsley, Co G
Sergt Barber, or Parker, Co H
Silas Gibson, Co L
Thomas Seaman, Co L
Sergt Tubbs, Co I
David M Pollock, Co D
Jacob Shlur, Co E
John Keyser, Co F
McHenry, Co F
David Weaver, Co L
Philip K Ham, Co K

Captured.

Lieut W W Murray

Wounded.

George Carvey, Co I—shoulder
Wm Kirkpatrick, Co M—head, three places
Wiley Burchinal, Co F—arm
Davenport McKenny, Co G—head and neck.
Jacob Kaunkle, Co M—shoulder
Andrew Chine, Co B—arm
Wm M Cochrane, Co K—back
Jacob Farley, Co K—side
Andrew C Gibson, Co L—breast
Lieut A G Hayne, Co E—arm
Lewis Hazlett, Co L—head
Wesley Pontius, Co K—head
Wm Scott, Co A—foot
J C Fox, Co L—head
P Troutman, Co L
Wm Lage
A R West—kicked by a horse

E. A. PAUL.

Williamsburgh.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—During a drunken quarrel, last evening, between a man named ALEXANDER MAGEE and his wife, residing at No. 12 North Second-street, Eastern District, Mrs. SUSAN MCCARRON, residing in the same house, undertook to pacify them, when MAGEE, as alleged, drew a knife upon her. Mrs. MCCARRON thereupon picked up a bludgeon and beat him over the head in a shocking manner. All the parties were taken to the Forty fifth Precinct Station-house, where MAGEE's wounds were dressed by Dr. NORTH.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER HOOD.

Capture of Fifteen Guns and His Pontoon Train.

The Rebel Cavalry Abandon Their Trains.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEAR COLUMBIA, Dec. 23, 1864.

The infantry, artillery, and cavalry fairly divide the honors of a great victory. The cavalry never have acted so gloriously during any engagement in this section.

Gen. HATCH's division covered itself with glory, capturing 15 guns, 42 wagons, 10 ambulances, 738 prisoners, and 3 division battle-flags. His loss is 400 men. HOOD's pantoon equipage has been captured. The cavalry of HOOD's army have abandoned most of their wagon train. The cars will run up to Duck river to-morrow.

B. C. TRUMAN.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Hood Before Nashville—Promise and Fulfillment—Our Soldiers Eager to Attack—Battles of Thursday and Friday—Fury of the Fighting—Impetuosity of the Union Assaults—Splendid Fruits of the Victory—The Jubilant and the Bleeding—The Marring Work of Battle—Concurring Successes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Dec. 19, 1864.

Long before this letter can arrive, the telegraph will have made your readers acquainted with the solution of the military embroglio about Nashville. What former letters have distinctly reiterated in regard to the strength and security of the city, and the ability of Gen. THOMAS to foil and beat back HOOD, is now perfectly verified.

HOOD, with his army, had lain for a fortnight within two or three miles of Nashville. He came on in the imposing attitude of a pursuer. He came, notwithstanding his terrific punishment at Franklin on the 30th ult., confiding in his numbers, and vain-gloriously announcing that the city *must* fall before his prowess. If assault should not win it, a close investment and siege would ensure its evacuation. He has miscalculated as signally here as he did at Atlanta. He has shown himself as unsuccessful in besieging, as in holding what others besieged. He may be a brave man, as he has the reputation of being an adventurous and dashing one. But he has shown since assuming the chief command of an army, few if any, of the high qualities that mark a specially skillful or gifted commander. Certainly, if an almost unvarying series of reverses, indicate the opposite, the rebel autocrat will not long delay, to put HOOD in the category of JOHNSTON and BRAGG.

Saturday morning found Nashville effectually relieved from HOOD's presence. It required two days to do it, for his troops had intrenched themselves strongly over against ours, and the hilly character of the country, while affording special facilities for formidable defensive works, rendered it particularly hazardous and difficult to carry them. But nothing could resist the impetuosity of our soldiers. They had entire confidence in their leader and in themselves. Since the assault upon the city had been delayed day after day, they had become eager to take the initiative. They were even fearful that HOOD would steal away, and the coveted opportunity to engage him be lost.

The time at last came. On Thursday morning the order was given for a determined attack on the rebel positions. The rifle-pits, just on the outskirts and running around the city, were manned. Many of the newly-enlisted soldiers were assigned to duty here, as a post requiring less nerve than to meet rebel veterans face to face at the extreme front. Skirmishers were thrown out thick along our whole line, advancing in plain view of hundreds of spectators, large numbers of whom were convalescent soldiers in the hospitals.

From the University grounds a portion of the rebel lines was distinctly visible, and in front of them the smoke of the skirmisher's muskets was seen to rise from various points. Presently the reports of these wary fighters grew quicker and more continuous, and the thunder of artillery, stationed on various acclivities also in view, fell upon the ear. The mighty roar of cannon, beginning in the early morning, lasted all the day, the batteries of left, right and centre pouring fourth simultaneously at times, their terrific peals, while at intervals, a report that made the houses jar and the windows rattle, announced that the gunboats down the river were taking part in the conflict. Without minutely recording the various operations of the several corps, or of the subordinate constituent elements of each, let it suffice to say, that as the evening fell, the day's struggle proved a decided success to the Stars and Stripes. Every position assailed had been carried. Batteries had been silenced and captured. The rebels had been pushed back everywere, on the right, and centre, where the main brunt of battle fell, they had receded three or four miles. While, in addition to the ground so gallantly gained, there were secured, as the trophies of the day's heroic achievement, 17 cannon and upwards of 1,000 prisoners. Thus promisingly was the battle inaugurated.

On Friday morning the struggle was renewed. The rebels had been pushed back on the previous day full three miles, and as their lines had been diminished in extent by drawing in the two wings, the space fought over was narrower than on the day before. Where the main battle raged during Friday, might seem, viewed at a little distance, to cover hardly the space of a mile. Gen. STEEDMAN's command, which held the left, and which was composed in part of two brigades of colored troops, encountered no enemy in front of them on Friday, although on Thursday they had found themselves hotly engaged. The colored troops, by the testimony of all, behaved with signal gallantry, and contributed their full share to the glory of the great result. STEEDMAN's orders were to move down from the left toward the centre, held by the old Fourth Corps—Gen. STANLEY's—whose wound did not permit his presence at this battle. The record of this corps is a proud one. Wherever heavy fighting was to be done, from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, and from Pulaski to Nashville, the staunch and stalwart veterans composing it were sure to be honored with bearing much of the heat and burden of each fearful day. On their right was the corps of Gen. A. J. Smith, with the Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, in reserve, ready to take such part in the battle as circumstances or some emergency might render necessary.

The details of the battle will be given, if they have not been already, by the correspondent to whose province they specifically belong. I would not recount—though I might do it, in this case, somewhat understandingly—what others, from their position, will recount with the utmost fullness and precision. I will only add, that the great result fully vindicated the excellence of Gen. THOMAS' dispositions, and the spirit and heroism of his soldiers. With one or two slight interruptions in their course—they could not be called repulses—our gallant columns continued to advance, in spite of the fiercest fires from musketry and cannon, driving the rebels from their first line of works, pressing them closer and closer; our batteries steadily gaining new and commanding positions, nearer to the last rebel defences, till, at the close of the grand charge, which commenced at 3 o'clock P. M., lasting less than two hours, the enemy was utterly routed, "and the red field was won." A more furious and awful cannonade than that, which made the earth fairly tremble during the progress of this final *coup de main*, I never heard before, and I have heard those of the two terrific days of the second Bull Run, of South Mountain, and of Antietam. The rattle of musketry, as the charges were made, was proportioned to the tremendous roar of artillery. Both proclaimed the intense earnestness and fury of the conflict, and that its effects must be signally disastrous to rebel confidence and aspirations. In fact, its fruits to the Union cause are splendid and precious. Not alone the relief and permanent safety of Nashville; not the discomfiture of HOOD and his hordes, and the bitter agony of defeat by an enemy he affected to regard as a certain conquest; not the loss of the many stricken down in battle, nor that of some five thousand prisoners and 50 cannon, with the spoils, and swooped up by the pursuing victors; not these form the chief value of the victory—but the demoralization of an army which needed only this to show how hopeless the rebel struggle is to gain a firm foothold in Tennessee, and how certain and irresistible is the progress of the Union arms to the final and not distant goal, the complete crushing of the rebellion. And more than this, the effect upon the country of a victory so signal, at a point and juncture where victory, for obvious reasons, must have many times its ordinary force in nerving all loyal arms, and raising spirits prone to droop; making the lukewarm ardent, and the timid courageous, and the hesitating decided, and the doubters ashamed of their distrust. All this gives the success of THOMAS an importance and value quite out of proportion to the numbers engaged in the struggle.

But in the exultant acclamations with which victory is hailed everywhere, the faint accents of the noble sufferers who have shed their blood to gain it, are apt to be unheard. The eye, dazzled by gazing upon a splendid triumph, with its concomitants and results, fails to see, for a time, the ghastly face of him whose life is oozing away through a mortal wound; the mangled form borne slowly along to its hospital couch; and the deeply-pensive and affecting look of some stricken one, proclaiming that the end of life is just at hand for *him*, and all that the heart clings to—of home, and friends and kindred—is to solace it no more. In the hottest of a fight, the ambulances ply their work, bringing in those whom succoring hands have brought off the field. Stretchers too, convey tenderly to the field-hospital those whom the destroying missiles have stricken down. Men carried thus present, where a great battle is raging, all forms and modifications of wounds. Yonder are several ambulances approaching, with their sad freight, the officers' hospital, the only one of this character in Nashville. The guns are thundering and the excited combatants are shouting not far off, and here are some of the fruits of "glorious war." We will look on as the carriages are slowly driven up, and prompt and experienced hands stand ready to relieve them of their bleeding burden.

The first lifted from the ambulance is Col. SIDNEY POST, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois, and commanding, on the 16th, the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Corps. A cannister-shot—while gallantly charging at the head of his brigade—crushed through the upper part of his thigh, inflicting a fearful wound. He bears his hurt manfully, and though reported dead, may yet recover. Here is Maj. A. J. FINCH, of the Twelfth United States C. T., severely wounded through both hips. Adjt. S. E. DAY, of the Thirty-third Missouri, is borne in, pierced through the lungs, from the effect of which he has died to-day. Five other officers have been brought in and are now here, with a precisely similar wound. A Captain is here, with a fracture on the top of his head from a shell, the brain appearing through the opening. He seems fatally hurt, but promises, strange as it may seem, to get well. There is one with a shattered leg or arm, requiring present amputation, which may or may not save the threatened life. Another has part of his jaw carried away—another his limbs paralyzed by a ball reaching the spine—another a ball through the cheek, coming out behind the neck—another his shoulder shattered, or his knee, or elbow, or foot; but it needs not to particularize more, and to those who have passed through a large hospital after a battle, even this were superfluous. It is a fearful spectacle—an awfully vivid commentary on the atrocity of war, when carried on for any other purpose than to gain and secure, against oppression and anarchy, man's highest and holiest rights and privileges. In a righteous struggle, as ours is, the end consecrates the means. The preservers of order, national unity and true freedom, when made victims of the battle through their devotion, are lifted into heroes and martyrs whom a grateful country will always be proud to honor.

The whole number of officers from the battles of the 15th and 16th, brought to this hospital thus far, is 78, and this is far from being the full list of casualties from this class. The number of private soldiers—less in proportion than that of officers—is pretty large, and these are distributed among the hospitals of the city. The hospital accommodation has been necessarily enlarged. One of the two University buildings is ordinarily large enough to accommodate all the sick and wounded officers applying. Now—as during the last Summer when SHERMAN was fighting every day—the second building has been put in requisition, and is nearly two-thirds occupied by officers. For the soldiers' special needs, the McKendry Chapel is again prepared for hospital use. The Catholic Cathedral is taken for this purpose for the first time—also the Second Presbyterian Church, near the Louisville depot, and Post Chapel No 2 beside which, additional hospital tents are being prepared on the grounds of Hospitals No. 1 and No. 2. When all these places become occupied with their full number of wounded and sick, Nashville may well be called a city, not of churches just now, but of hospitals.

C. V. S.

At Mme. DEMOREST's, No. 473 Broadway, patterns may always be procured of the favorite and most desirable styles. Dressmaking is also extensively carried on here, and fluting done to perfection.—*New-York Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

The neatest goods for Holiday Presents—FOLEY's celebrated Gold Pens and Pencils.

Sold by all the leading stationers at the manufacturer's prices.

Store and factory, No. 169 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BASHFULNESS, DIFFIDENCE, SENSITIVENESS.—Causes and Cure. Why are you timid and embarrassed? How to overcome it. See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for Jan. Sent by first post for 20 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: It has been our misfortune to have our place of business at No. 55 Beekman-st. entirely destroyed by the fire of last night.

The Herring Patent Safe we purchased from you some time ago was in our office on the third floor of the building, and contained the property and effects of our late firm. We succeeded in reaching the safe this afternoon, and are happy to say that we found its entire contents, consisting of books, papers, insurance policies, bank bills, &c., &c., all in a well-preserved condition, no injury whatever, except the leather covers, which are curled by the steam from the fireproof composition.

JOHN WOLFE,
JOHN B. DASH,
late firm of WOLFE, DASH & FISHER.

HERRING's Patent Champion Safe, the best fire-proof safe ever manufactured.

HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safe, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron.

Made and sold only by HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
Boys from $10 to $20.
Men's from $20 to $45.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Slippers in great variety of colors, very desirable for presents, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Jeremiah, Alderman Chipp was called to the chair.

The minutes of December sixteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Eugene F. Daly to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nicholas Muller to lay a drain from his premises, number one hundred and sixty-five Christie-street, to connect with the sewer in said street, opposite numbers one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and sixty-four Christie-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Sexton to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers twelve and fourteen Desbrosses-street, and numbers sixty-five and sixty-seven Watts-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the pay of the keepers of the public parks, the Croton water police, and the inspectors of lamps be increased from two to three dollars per day, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Coughlin, he having permission from the owners, to have a stand in front of premises number one hundred and seventy-six West-street, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Peter Carroll, to erect and maintain a stand on the street, on the easterly end of Union Market, between Houston and Second streets, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, a portion of the street west of the railroad track between Warren and Murray streets is rendered almost impassable, and after several ineffectual and unsuccessful efforts to have the same repaired, the merchants doing business in front of said street determined to have the said street repaired, at the cost of ninety dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the said parties be refunded said amount of ninety dollars out of such funds as are unexpended in the appropriation for paving streets.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a bill of the New-Yorker for advertising, amounting to one hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Patrick McNamara for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating the sum of two hundred and eighty-three dollars to the Church of St. Philip, to pay an assessment for a sewer in Mulberry-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier number forty-seven, North River, to repair and raise the pier to correspond with the changed grade of the street, and make such other improvements as may be necessary for the transaction of their business on the pier; that the Comptroller is hereby directed to pay the cost of the timber and labor necessarily used in the raising of said pier, and be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Jeremiah—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution providing for pay for extra services rendered to the Committees of the Board of Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Cowan, for services as Inspector of Incumbrances.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson—7.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—8.

On motion of Alderman Jones, the further consideration of the paper was indefinitely postponed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Jones, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Chipp, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—7.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, in favor of adopting resolution and ordinance for the construction of a sewer in Cornelia-street, from Fourth to Bleecker street, approved by the Mayor December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be annulled, rescinded and repealed.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution donating one thousand dollars to the Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Resolution increasing the salaries of the book-keepers in the Finance Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly—5.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for building a house for Engine Company Number Forty-seven, in the lot number one hundred and sixty Wooster street, recently purchased for them by the Comptroller, said house to be similar in all respects to that now occupied by Engine Company Number Twenty-nine.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that Third-street be paved with trap-block pavement, from Avenue A to Avenue C, one-half the expense to be paid by the city, and one half by the property-owners.

Which was concurred by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman McCool—1.

Resolution that the salaries of the Fifth Assistant Clerk and the General Clerk in the Bureau of Arrears, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, be increased to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars a year each, and that the same are hereby increased, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, such increase from said January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to be paid out of the fund for City Contingencies, or out of any other city fund having a surplus.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to sell the lot purchased by the late Comptroller, R. H. T. Haws, number three Dover-street, for Hose Company Number Ten, and purchase the lot number seven Dover-street for said Hose Company Number Ten.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution making a donation to Lena Wyman.

Alderman Jones moved to amend by striking out the sum of three hundred and inserting the sum of five hundred dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Jones, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelley, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Petition of the Seventy-first Regiment for a donation to enable them to replace furniture destroyed by fire, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin L. Trafford, Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State National Guard, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, (as a donation,) to enable them to replace furniture, &c., destroyed by fire, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, The President, McKnight—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen with resolutions; first, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the telegraph connection herein referred to, restored, and the same put in working order at the earliest period; and second, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. Robinson for the sum of twenty thousand dollars in full settlement for the telegraph from the Telegraph Office, City Hall, to the police headquarters; also to the Post-office bell-tower, and to the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, as well as for the past uses made of the said telegraph and for the balance of the term which said patent may have to run, and charge the same to any account which may have an unexpended appropriation, and the said amount of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Jones, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly—4.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New-York National Guards, for the sum of ninety-five dollars for music furnished on the occasion of the dedication of the Sanitary Fair.

Which was indefinetely postponed.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Councilman with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Nugent for the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being amount paid by him in error on lot number sixty-one, (Ward number,) in Fifty-sixth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Kelly, Masterson—9.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—6.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the following-named persons for services rendered on the occasion of the reception of the Russian officers for the amount set opposite their names:

The World Company, for advertising..............	$31 20
Washington Brass Band, for music..............	70 00
Meyer's Brass Band, for music	81 00

—as per bills hereto annexed, the amount to be taken from the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, the President, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen McCool, McKnight, Kelly, Ottiwell—4.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in favor of building a truck for Hook and Ladder Company number fourteen.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Fox, Jones, The President, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Motion received and laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourns it do adjourn to meet again to-morrow, the twentieth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Alderman Shannon moved to amend by making the hour of meeting ten o'clock A. M.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McCool, Shannon, Hardy, Ottiwell—7.

Negative—Aldermen Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson, Farley, Long—8.

The motion of Alderman Farley was then put and carried.

Alderman Chipp moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises. 4 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook: 4 01 | Gov. Island.. 6 35 | Hell Gate.. 8 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Meteor, Drew, Boston, via Newport 2 ds., in ballast, to R. B. Forbes.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Ladd, Cow Bay Dec. 7, with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Has had a succession of the most violent gales from the westward most of the passage. Been 7 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Wallace, Messina 70 ds., with lemons, rags and sulphur to Peck & Church. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 7. Has had heavy weather on the coast. 18th inst., lat. 37 15, lon. 75 20, passed a number of (apparently) powder kegs and pieces of small boxes, also planks with spikes in them.

Bark Thames, (of Scarboro, Eng.,) Frazer, Colombo Sept. 2, with coffee and Plumbago to order. Crossed the equator Nov. 21, in lon. 25. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Atlanta, Philips, Aspinwall 22 ds., with nuts, etc. to Murray & Nephew.

Brig W. R. Kibby, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Keith, Matamoras Dec. 1, with cotton to Smith & Dunning. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; since, heavy N. W. winds. Dec. 16, Samuel Foulk, cook, died after 3 mos. illness. The brig John Butler sailed 2 ds. previous for New-York; brig Thos. H. Terry, for New-York, sailed one day previous.

Brig Highland Mary, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Anderson, Matamoras 30 ds., with cotton to S. & J. Schiffer. Has had heavy weather.

Schr. Union, Smith, Long Island, Bahamas, 19 ds., with salt to Thos. A R. Webster & Co. Had heavy weather; lost jib and small anchor, split mainmast, etc.

Schr. Hannah Matilda, Thorn, Charleston Bar 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Walrus, (Br.,) Lake, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. M. H. Read, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Bentley, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Tilt, Prescott, Eastport 8 ds., with laths to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Steelman, Nanticoke River, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Maria Hall, Scarfield, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Godey, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Ida Dellatorre, Fitchett, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. D. S. Warner, Smith, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. E. A. Anderson, Cranmer, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal.

Schr. H. Croskey, Myers, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal.
Schr. Henry Cole, Ducker, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. W. E. Nelson, Rhoades, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, City Point 24 hours.
Schr. Moderator, Cranmer, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Lake, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Daniels, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Argus, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Somerset.
Schr. Avail, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Cyprus, Cole, Calais, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary A. Joins, Walton, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Alice, Hallett, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Herschell, —, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. steam transport Fountain, Higbee, for Hilton Head.

Miscellaneous.

MEM.—The American brig General Ward, blew up at Shanghai on the 21st of October. All the crew were killed except one.

The ship Azra, from New-York Sept. 30, for the Clyde, lost sails and boats.

The ship New-York, from Sunderland, for New-York, foundered off Dagger Island. Crew saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Long Island, Bahamas, Dec. 6, schr. Volant, for Nassau and New-York.

Arr., from New-York Oct. 17, Centurian, at Melbourne; 20th, Guiding Star, at Woosung; 12th, Queen of the Seas, Costa Rica and Jubilaume, at do.; Dec. 10, Plymouth Rock, at Deal; 11th, Elizabeth Jenkins, at Flushing; 12th, Orient, at Liverpool; 13th, John Bright, at do.; 11th, Ewsteron, at Broadstairs.

Arr. from Boston, Sept. 27, Lady Dufferin, at Melbourne; Oct. 20, Ocean Rover, at do.

Arr. from Callao, Dec. 13, S. Blanchard, at Queenstown.

Arr. from San Francisco, Sept. 20, Collnwood, at Melbourne; Oct. 20, Helvetia, at do.

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Corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.,

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